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## THE EGYPTIAN SLAVE TRADE.

Looking at a beautifully printed and illustrated book of Egyptian travels, published this year in London, my attention was caught by the following sentence in the preface :

"I will exhibit a picture of savage man precisely as he is ; as I saw him ; and as I judged him, free from prejudice : painting also in true colors a picture of the abomination that has been the curse of the African race, the *slave trade ;* trusting that not only the philanthropist, but every civilized being will join in the endeavor to erase that stain from disfigured human nature, and thus open the path now closed to civilization and missionary enterprise. To the Missionary—that noble, self-exiled laborer, toiling too often in a barren field—I must add the word of caution—Wait ! There can be no hope of success until the slave-trade shall have ceased to exist."

The work here alluded to is called "The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources. By Samuel White Baker." After nearly five years passed in Africa, Mr. Baker succeeded in completing the solution of the problem towards which such important advances had been made by Capts. Speke and Grant, the sources of the Nile. They, years before, had found the origin of this river in the great lake "Victoria N'yanza," whose northern border overlaps the equator. He, meeting them on their way home, and having the advantage of friendly conference with them respecting the object of both parties, penetrated a region which they had not been able to reach, and discovered the connection of the Nile with another great body of fresh water, which he named "Albert N'yanza," giving this name also to the book which describes its discovery.

The sentence above quoted from this English traveller shows that he was wiser than those leaders of the American churches who maintained a guilty complicity with slavery, and foolishly undertook to convert men to Christianity without interference with their settled customs of slaveholding and slave-trading. I therefore copy for you portions of his description of the murderous expeditions which kidnap the immense numbers of women and children who are annually sold as slaves to Egyptians, Turks and Arabs.

C. K. W.

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After describing the Soudan provinces, the capital of which is Khartoum, on the Nile—where a Governor-General rules with despotic power ; where, from the highest to the lowest official, dishonesty and deceit are the rule ; and where misery is the general aspect of the country—the author proceeds :

"Upon existing conditions the Soudan is worthless, having neither natural capabilities nor political importance ; but there is, nevertheless, a reason that first prompted its occupation by the Egyptians, and that is in force to the present day. *The Soudan supplies slaves.*

"Without the White Nile trade, Khartoum would almost cease to exist ; and that trade is kidnapping and murder. The character of the Khartoumers needs no further comment. The amount of ivory brought down from the White Nile is a mere bagatelle as an export, the annual value being about £40,000.

"The people, for the most part engaged in the nefarious traffic of the White Nile are Syrians, Kopts, Turks, Circassians, and some few *Europeans.* So closely connected with the difficulties of my expedition is that accursed slave-trade, that the so-called ivory trade of the White Nile requires an explanation." * * * *

"There are two classes of White Nile traders, the one possessing capital, the other being penniless adventurers. The same system of operations is pursued by both, but that of the former will be evident from the description of the latter.

"A man without means forms an expedition, and borrows money for this purpose at 100 per cent., after this fashion. He agrees to repay the lender in ivory at one-half its market value. Having obtained the required sum, he hires several vessels, and engages from one hundred to three hundred men, composed of Arabs and run-away villains from distant countries, who have found an asylum from justice in the obscurity of Khartoum. He purchases guns and large quantities of ammunition for his men, together with a few hundred pounds of glass beads. The piratical expedition being complete, he pays his men five months' wages in advance, at the rate of forty-five piastres (nine shillings) per month, and agrees to give them eighty piastres per month for any period exceeding five months advanced. His men receive their advance partly in cash, and partly in cotton stuffs for clothes at an exorbitant price. Every man has a strip of paper, upon which is written by the clerk of the expedition the amount he has received, both in goods and money, and this paper he must produce at the final settlement.

"The vessels sail about December, and on arrival at the desired locality the party disembark and proceed into the interior, until they arrive at the village of some negro chief, with whom they establish an intimacy. Charmed with his new friends, the power of whose weapons he acknowledges, the negro chief does not neglect the opportunity of seeking their alliance to attack a hostile neighbor. Marching throughout the night, guided by their negro hosts, they bivouac within an hour's march of the unsuspecting village doomed to an attack about half-an-hour before break of day. The time arrives, and quietly surrounding the village while its occupants are still sleeping, they fire the grass huts in all directions, and pour volleys of musketry through the flaming thatch. Panic-stricken, the unfortunate victims rush from their burning dwellings, and the men are shot down like pheasants in a battue, while the women and children, bewildered in the danger and confusion, are kidnapped and secured. The herds of cattle, still within their kraal or *zareeba*, are easily disposed of, and are driven off with great rejoicing, as the prize of victory. The women and children are then fastened together, the former secured in an instrument called a *sheba*, made of a forked pole, the neck of the prisoner fitting into the fork, secured by a cross-piece lashed behind, while the wrists, brought together in advance of the body, are tied to the pole. The children are then fastened by their necks with a rope attached to the women, and thus form a living chain, in which order they are marched to the headquarters, in company with the captured herds.

"This is the commencement of business. Should there be ivory in any of the huts not destroyed by the fire, it is appropriated. A general plunder takes place. The trader's party dig up the floors of the huts to search for iron hoes, which are generally thus concealed, as the greatest treasure of the negroes. The granaries are overturned and wantonly destroyed, and the hands are cut off the bodies of the slain, the more easily to detach the copper or iron bracelets that are usually worn. With this booty the *traders* return to their negro ally. They have thrashed and discomfited his enemy, which delights him ; they present him with thirty or forty head of cattle, which intoxicates him with joy, and a present of a pretty little captive girl of about fourteen completes his happiness.

"But business has only commenced. The negro covets cattle, and the trader has now captured perhaps 2,000 head. They are to be had for ivory, and shortly the tusks appear. Ivory is daily brought into camp in exchange for cattle, a tusk for a cow, according to size—a profitable business, as the cows have cost nothing."

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"Should any slave attempt to escape, she is punished either by brutal flogging, or shot or hanged, as a warning to others.

"An attack or razzia, such as described, generally leads to a quarrel with the negro ally, who in his turn is murdered and plundered by the trader—his women and children naturally becoming slaves.

"A good season for a party of a hundred and fifty men should produce about 20,000 lbs of ivory, valued at Khartoum at £4,000. The men being paid in slaves, the wages should be *nil*, and there should be a surplus of four or five hundred slaves for the traders' own profit—worth, on an average, five to six pounds each.

"The boats are accordingly packed with a human cargo, and a portion of the trader's men accompany them to the Soudan, while the remainder of the party form a camp or settlement in the country they have adopted, and industriously plunder, massacre and enslave until their master's return with boats from Khartoum in the following season, by which time they are supposed to have a cargo of slaves and ivory ready for shipment. The business thus thoroughly established, the slaves are landed at various points within a few days' journey of Khartoum, at which places are agents or purchasers waiting to receive them, with dollars prepared for cash payments. The purchasers and dealers are for the most part Arabs. The slaves are then marched across the country to different places ; many to Sennaar, where they are sold to other dealers, who sell them to the Arabs and to the Turks. Others are taken immense distances to ports on the Red Sea, Souakim and Masowa, there to be shipped for Arabia and Persia. Many are sent to Cairo, and in fact they are disseminated throughout the slave-dealing East, the White Nile being the great nursery for the supply.

"The amiable trader returns from the White Nile to Khartoum ; hands over to his credit sufficient ivory to liquidate the original loan of £1,000, and, already a man of capital, he commences as an independent trader.

"Such was the White Nile trade when I prepared to start from Khartoum on my expedition to the Nile sources. Every one in Khartoum, with the exception of a few Europeans, was in favor of the slave trade, and looked with jealous eyes upon a stranger venturing within the precincts of their holy land ; a land sacred to slavery, and to every abomination and villany that man can commit.

"The Turkish officials pretended to discountenance slavery : at the same time every house in Khartoum was full of slaves, and the Egyptian officers had been in the habit of receiving a portion of their pay in slaves, precisely as the men employed on the White Nile were paid by their employers. The Egyptian authorities looked upon the exploration of the White Nile by a European traveller as an infringement of their slave territory that resulted from *espionage*, and every obstacle was thrown in my way."—Vol. I., pp. 17-24.

Towards the close of the second volume of this very interesting book, the author says, after a description of the degradation wrought by slavery alike in oppressor and victim :

"Thus is Africa accursed ; nor can she be raised to any scale approaching to civilization until the slave trade shall be totally suppressed. The first step necessary to the improvement of the savage tribes of the White Nile is the annihilation of the slave trade. Until this be effected, no legitimate commerce can be established ; neither is there an opening for missionary enterprise ; the country is sealed and closed against all improvement.

"Nothing would be easier than to suppress this infamous traffic, were the European powers in earnest. Egypt is in favor of slavery. I have never seen a government official who did not in argument uphold slavery as an institution absolutely necessary to Egypt ; thus any demonstration made against the slave trade by the government of that country will be simply a *pro forma* movement to blind the European powers. Their eyes thus closed, and the question shelved, the trade will resume its channel. Were the reports of European consuls supported by their respective governments, and were the consuls themselves empowered to seize vessels laden with slaves, and to liberate gangs of slaves when upon a land journey, that abominable traffic could not exist. The hands of the European consuls are tied, and jealousies interwoven with the Turkish question act as a bar to united action on the part of Europe : no Power will be the first to disturb the muddy pool. The Austrian Consul at Khartoum, Herr Natterer, told me, in 1862, that he had vainly reported the atrocities of the slave trade to his government ; NO REPLY HAD BEEN RECEIVED to his report. Every European government *knows* that the slave trade is carried on to an immense extent in Upper Egypt, and that the Red Sea is the great Slave Lake by which these unfortunate creatures are transported to Arabia and to Suez ; but the jealousies concerning Egypt muzzle each European Power. Should one move, the others would interfere to counteract undue influence in Egypt. Thus is immunity insured to the villanous actors in the trade. Who can prosecute a slave trader of the White Nile ? What legal evidence can be produced from Central Africa to secure a conviction in an English court of law ? The English Consul (Mr. Petherwick) arrested a Maltese, the nephew of Debono ; the charge could not be legally supported. Thus are the consuls fettered, and their acts nullified by the impossibility of producing reliable evidence ; the facts are patent, but who can prove them legally ?

"Stop the White Nile trade : prohibit the departure of any vessels from Khartoum for the South, and let the Egyptian government grant a concession to a company for the White Nile, subject to certain conditions, and to a special supervision. There are already four steamers at Khartoum. Establish a military post of 200 men at Gondokoro, an equal number below the Shillook tribe in 13° N. latitude, and with two steamers cruising on the river, not a slave could descend the White Nile."

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"If Africa is to be civilized, it must be effected by commerce, which, once established, will open the way for missionary labor ; but all ideas of commerce, improvement and the advancement of the African race that philanthropy could suggest must be discarded until the traffic in slaves shall have ceased to exist."—Vol. II., pp. 311-314.

## HENRY WINTER DAVIS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

[We republish by request Henry Winter Davis' letter on universal suffrage, quite agreeing with the friend who asks us to do so that it is the most complete and exhaustive statement that has been made of the argument, and willing to bear cheerfully the little sneer at ourselves in which Mr. Davis indulges at the close for the sake of the stalwart aid of such a new convert.]

From the Missouri Democrat.

In May last, in response to inquiry, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis wrote a letter setting forth with his characteristic clearness and cogency his views upon the problem of reconstruction. This letter has remained unpublished. The consent of Mrs. Davis to the publication having been obtained, a friend at Washington transmits to us the manuscript, and we have thus the pleasure of presenting to our readers a document which strikes us as ranking among the most masterly expositions of the subject involved, that has yet appeared. Following is the letter :

Baltimore, May 27, 1865.

My Dear Sir : Please accept my acknowledgments for your kind note.

I wish I could give you a short and satisfactory answer to your brief and pregnant question touching our prospects under President Johnson.

The future of the nation is summed up in the restoration of political power to the States lately in rebellion.

Of what the President's policy is on that topic I know nothing.

The conditions of the problem are plain, and the consequences of the several possible solutions follow with logical certainty. It rests with the President, in the State in which Congress has left the question, to take the initiative ; and the mode in which that is done will determine all that follows. Whatever State governments he allows to be organized and to elect Representatives and Senators to Congress, will be recognized by Congress in December, in all probability.

*None* exist now in any State which rebelled ; none can be organized legally without the assent of the United States ; and no steps to secure that assent can be taken without his permission.

The President's only power over the question rests in his right to refuse permission for any convention or election to be held unless on terms satisfactory to him ; but that power is decisive. If he refuse to permit any election or any convention to be held, things will await the solution of Congress.

If he permits the aggregate white population of the South, qualified to vote under the old governments abrogated by the rebellion, to organize State governments, that installs the revolutionary faction in power in the States and fills Congress with their Representatives and Senators.

That is to place the sceptre in the hands from which we have just wrested the sword.

If the President attempt to discriminate the loyal from the disloyal, and exclude from voting all who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion, a mere handful of the population will remain, wholly incompetent to form or maintain a State government, and sure to be overwhelmed by the political counter-revolution at the next election, which will restore power to the leaders of the rebellion. While it stands under the protection of the United States, it will constitute an odious oligarchy, disposing of the lives and property of the great mass of their fellow-citizens, without any responsibility, and controlling the national legislation by the people for whom they vote.

This result is unavoidable. The whole mass of the population of the South has given aid and comfort to the rebellion. The war was made by the accession of the Union men to the rebel faction. It is idle to talk of a quiescent mass of loyal men overborne by violence. It was the Union men who passed the ordinance of Secession in Virginia, and who made it effectual after it was passed. In no State was the rebellion dangerous without the active aid of those opposed to secession.

But the United States had no friends in the rebel States against those States, and *they have none to-day.*

The Union men of the South preferred Union and peace to disunion ; they deplored the outbreak of war, but they never hesitated a moment which side to take. If there was to be war, they were for their States and against the United States. There was no respectable number of Union men willing to aid the United States in compelling submission to the Constitution, and there are *none now. All* submit to *force.* Many are willing to acquiesce in the unavoidable. *All* are willing to govern the United States again, since independence is impossible ; but all were also willing to aid the rebellion ; and not an assault and battery was committed for the United States from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Union men of the South did not merely bow to overbearing force, but they hastened to seek places in the Legislatures, the Congress, the Executive Mansions, and gave it a countenance and support without which it must have fallen in a year ; and when its cause was hopeless they were quiet and submissive, and did not rise to aid the United States.

It is certainly to this class of the white population that we must look for aid in restoring civil government in these States ; but it is a great delusion to suppose them either bold or strong enough to meet and defy the united and energetic faction of revolutionists which drove them into rebellion. If they be in power, they will again do the will of the resolute and reckless men who stood behind and around them, and no legal line discriminates them from the rebel mass.

If this discrimination be attempted by the oath to support the *Constitution* of the United States, *everybody* will take it and nobody will be excluded.

If the *leaders* of the rebellion, civil and military, be excluded, though willing to submit and take the oath, the *mass* of the rebel faction will be admitted ; and that will be the controlling and determining element in constituting the State government and selecting Representatives and Senators ; and the practical result is the same as if *nobody* were excluded.

If either of these forms be accepted by the President and recognized by Congress, it will instantly change the balance of political power in the United States.

It is probable the people who have saved the nation are not content to accept its consequences without a murmur.

None of the white population of the Southern States is interested in paying the public debt or imposing taxes to meet its interest. They hold none of it. It was created to subjugate them to the laws. It has been consumed in their overthrow. It is to be paid in great part out of their substance. It has annihilated their public debt. It has filled the land with ostracized officers, with wounded soldiers, with an odious free negro population, lately their slaves, and still under their political control.

If the whites be restored to political power, their representatives are interested in repudiating that Public Debt, in refusing to pay its interest, in restoring their officers to the army and navy, in placing their wounded on the pension roll, in indemnifying their friends for losses by war or confiscation or forced tax sales, in restoring slavery under the forms of apprenticeship or fixed wages and compulsory service and discriminating and oppressive legislation. The effort has already been made in Tennessee, and the spirit which dictated it pervades the whole South, and will find statutes ready to its hand in every State. In Congress, a minority can arrest legislation. A majority of either House can compel submission to any terms, under penalty of arresting or disorganizing the government.

The representatives from the States lately in rebellion will form a powerful and hostile minority, and if they do not find enough enemies of the government from the States now represented to give them a majority in one House for some of the purposes above indicated, the near past throws no light on the near future. The prospect of political disorganization will present few terrors to people still hot with rebellion, smarting under the overthrow, and quite as content to ruin as to rule the country.

To expect them to join in electing a Republican President would be an amiable delusion which the first election would dispel ; and they might find it some indemnity for emancipation if the increased vote they would cast in the name of their freed slaves should happen to decide the contest and elevate them to power.

If the people are ready for these consequences, then there is no difficulty in restoring political power to the Southern States. Louisiana or Virginia will serve as models ; or other forms will grow with mushroom rapidity.

But if it be important that the *friends* and not the *enemies* of the government shall continue to govern it, other measures must be taken.

The State governments in the South must be placed in hands interested to maintain the authority of the United States. It is not enough that conquered people are willing to submit to entitle them to govern us. The United States must find friends interested and able to suppress hostility to its authority and to discharge all the functions of government, State and National, in the face of every disloyal or hostile power. And the power of those who rebelled must be curbed by those who did not rebel, aided by those who joined the rebellion reluctantly and are anxious to atone for their error or weakness.

This can be done *only* by recognizing the negro population as an integral part of the *people of the Southern States ; and by refusing to permit any State government to be organized on any other basis than universal suffrage and equality before the law.*

Whatever anomalies may have been winked at during the era of slavery, it may well be doubted if, without a serious blow at our principles, any government can be recognized as republican in form which excludes from suffrage and equal laws a majority of the citizens of the States, as would be the case in South Carolina and Mississippi, or half the citizens, as would be the case in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia, if the negro citizens be disfranchised.

It is certain that governments which declared them equal before the law, and recognized universal suffrage, would be republican in form and substance also. It is equally certain that such a constitution in the Southern States is the only one consistent with the national peace and safety ; and Congress has the right and, I think, ought to refuse to recognize any State government in those States not on that basis.

But the white people of the States which rebelled will not organize governments on that basis. No considerable portion of the white population of those States is in favor of it. The loyal are as much against it as the rebel leaders.

None will adopt it of themselves, nor will they adopt it on the request and under the influence of the President.

But all will submit to it if exacted, and accept it if unavoidable.

To submit the question to the loyal voters of the State assumes the existence of a State government and a constitution defining the right of suffrage, and making loyalty a condition.

But there are no such constitutions in any State which rebelled. The United States have refused to recognize any State governments in *any* of those States.

There are, heretofore, no State governments and no voters in any of the rebel States.

There are *States*, and people of those States—both known to the Constitution of the United States.

And the negroes are as integral a part of the people of the State as the whites. Both are citizens ; neither has a right to exclude the other ; neither can speak in the name of the State for the other ; it is the equal right of both to be heard and represented in constituting their common government, and any proposal to submit the question of the political or civil rights of the negroes to the arbitrament of the whites is as unjust and as absurd as to submit the question of the political rights of the whites to the arbitrament of the negroes—with this difference, that the negroes are loyal everywhere and the great body of the whites disloyal everywhere.

The problem therefore is solved by a simple appeal to the people of the State.

No election can be held, no convention assemble, no political authority be legally exercised in any of those States but by the will of the United States, and for the present, till Congress speaks, by the will of the President.

If, therefore, the President will declare that no election shall be held unless the negro population have a free and equal voice, that no convention shall assemble which they have not helped to elect, that none shall proceed to frame a government unless in the beginning universal suffrage and equality before the law be declared its fundamental basis, the problem is solved.

If those conditions be accepted, the Constitution will be presented to Congress, and the government recognized which it forms.

If they be not accepted, the President will hold the State till Congress declare how they shall be governed.

If the problem be not dealt with in this way, or some such way, it will be solved in an adverse sense.

If it be not solved *rightly* it threatens to degenerate into a barren and bitter agitation, sure to result disastrously to those who propose the political enfranchisement of the negroes, and to consolidate the union of the enemies of the government in the loyal and the rebel States into an irresistible power, which must wrest the government from the hands of those who have saved it. This coalition is probable in any event ; but on this question it is certain and fatal.

The negro population must be recognized by the President and Congress as an integral part of the *people* of the State, in the view of the Constitution of the United States, without whose concurrence and full participation in power no State government will be recognized in any State which rebelled, or it will remain ostracised and outcast for another generation, and the enemies of the government will wrest it from those who saved it.

To permit the whites to disfranchise the negroes is to permit those who have been our enemies to ostracise our friends. The negroes are the only persons in those States who have not been in arms against us. They have always and everywhere been friendly and not hostile to us. They alone have a deep interest in the continued supremacy of the United States, for their freedom depends on it. On them alone can we depend to suppress a new insurrection. They alone will be included to vote for the friends of the government in all the Southern States. They alone have sheltered, fed and pioneered our starved and hunted brethren through the swamps and woods of the South, in their flight from those who now aspire to rule them.

The shame and folly of deserting the negroes are equalled by the wisdom of recognizing and protecting their power.

They will form a clear and controlling majority against the united white vote in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

With a very small accession from the loyal whites, they will form a majority in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia.

Unaided in all those States, they will be a majority in many congressional and legislative districts, and that alone suffices to break the terrible and menacing unity of the Southern vote in Congress.

If organized and led by men having their confidence, the negroes will prove as powerful and loyal at the polls as they have already, in the face of equal clamor and equal prejudice, proved themselves under such leaders on the field of battle.

To those who say they are unfit for the franchise, I reply they are more fit than secessionists.

If they be ignorant they are not more so than large masses of the white voters of the South, or the rabble which is tumbled on the wharves of New York and runs straight to the polls.

However ignorant, they know enough to be on the side of the government, and the intelligence of the master has not yet taught him that wisdom.

They may be influenced by the master, but the master must touch his hat to them at least, and it will be an open question whether they will vote with the master any more than they fought on his side. It is certain the Northern immigrant will find the negro a safe ally, and arguments on his lips will lose no weight by their Yankee origin.

It is said not to be safe for the master to visit his plantations in Georgia ; when he does he will hardly carry much influence politically.

I repeat that in this problem are involved the issues of life and death.

If the negro population be recognized as an integral portion of the people of the States which rebelled, and governments be organized, on the basis of universal suffrage and equality before the law, Congress ought to recognize them, and the problem is solved forever.

If governments be allowed by the President to be organized on the basis of the exclusion of the mass of the negro population, then Congress ought to refuse to recognize them ; but I fear it will not refuse.

If the question be submitted to the vote of any portion of the white population, the negroes will be excluded from power.

The result entails on us a barren agitation instead of a beneficent settlement. It carries with it a division of the friends of the government and threatens to elevate its enemies to power.

For premature agitators, I have small sympathy. They are cocks which crow at midnight ; they do not herald the dawn, but merely disturb natural rest by untimely clamor.

But this is a question of political dynamics, which presses now for solution, and on it depends the chief fruits of the war.

If it be not rightly solved *now*, it will find no solution for a generation, and possibly none then without renewed civil commotions. Over the result I have no power. I can only hope and fear.

Your obedient servant, H. Winter Davis.

## THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

REPLY OF GEN. SAXTON TO THE REPORT OF GENS. FULLERTON AND STEEDMAN.

Philadelphia, June 15, 1866.

*Hon.* E. M. Stanton, *Secretary of War,*—

Sir : I have the honor to submit the following reply to that portion of the report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton of their inspection of the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which relates to my administration of its affairs in South Carolina and Georgia :

First. I am charged with issuing a "much larger number of rations than would have been required had I pursued the wise policy since inaugurated by Gen. Scott, of employing proper means to induce the freedmen to labor, instead of encouraging them to depend upon the government for supplies." To show the incorrectness of this statement, I would respectfully call your attention to orders in the accompanying list appended, marked "L," "M," "O," "U." The whole spirit of my instructions was against idleness and dependence ; nor did I knowingly authorize the issue of rations except in cases of extreme suffering. I was obliged to trust more or less to the honesty of others, as I only acted on the certificates of my commissary officers.

As the Winter was passing away, and Spring fruits and vegetables were coming on, and contracts for labor were being made, there was, of course, less necessity for government aid. I issued, however, no more rations than were necessary to prevent starvation, as the whole tenor of my orders on the subject will bear witness. The same officer who had charge of that department is still with Gen. Scott, I believe.

The next criticism is that I brought away the records of my administration. I do not understand under what rule or law I should have left with the Commissioner for South Carolina the records of my operations in that State, previous to my connection with the Bureau, or its existence, and when I was under special instructions from yourself, to whom I was alone responsible.

With regard to the records *after* the organization of the Bureau, it should be borne in mind that for a portion of the time I was nominally the Commissioner for three States, and there could be no more reason why I should leave my records with the Commissioner for South Carolina than with the Commissioners of Georgia or Florida. Under no rule of military law, regulation, or propriety was I obliged to leave my records with Gen. Scott. They were necessary to me, to explain my official acts, if ever called upon to do so.

But, still further, I am confident that the informants of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton have been mistaken in their statements. I gave special orders to my Adjutant-Generals, who also remain as Adjutant-Generals of Gen. Scott, to retain *all* the papers, and have copies made, if they desired, and when they had done with them, to send me the copies or originals, just as they or Gen. Scott desired.

They did so, and the papers were sent to me after I left. In the office of Capt. J. P. Low, A. Q. M., who was my chief A. Q. M. and disbursing officer, also the chief Q. M. of Gen. Scott, the Inspectors could have seen the accounts of every cent received and disbursed under my administration, and full records of every employee under me. If Gens. Steedman and Fullerton wish the inference to be drawn that I had anything to conceal, they do me a great injustice. There is no official act of my whole administration in the Southern Department but what I should be glad to have published. If the whole truth is ever known of my works, I shall be fully vindicated.

Another complaint is that freedmen who were able to pay for rations furnished were not required to do so. I required all the rations issued to the freedmen colonized under Gen. Sherman's order to be charged to them, that they might reimburse the government for its charity ; but on the occasion of Gen. Howard's visit to the Department, when it was determined to restore the Sea Islands to their former owners, he directed me not to require the freedmen to pay for these rations.

The charge that I discouraged labor is untrue. To prove it so, I appeal to the whole spirit of my orders and circulars, which are appended—to the people under my charge, to all the reports of my operations which are on file in your office and at the Commissioner's, and to the results of my work.

The Inspectors also attack my management of the Sea Islands. For Gen. Sherman's Field Order, No. 15, which prescribed the policy pursued on the Sea Islands, I am not responsible.

I was ordered to carry it out and endeavored to do it in good faith. I was ordered to give the people the Sea Island lands, and pledged the government faith that they should be maintained in their possession. See orders appended marked "V."

Under the provisions of that order some forty thousand freedmen were provided with homes on the Sea Islands and rice-fields ; fifteen thousand entirely destitute who had followed Gen Sherman's army, passing through Beaufort alone.

Public meetings of these freedmen were held, and every exertion made to carry the order into effect, and encourage emigration to the Island. Great success attended the movement ; for though the season was far advanced for planting ere the colonists could be located, and destitute of clothing, food, seeds, animals, and implements, and having to dig up, with hoes I furnished, a soil run to waste by three years' neglect, yet thousands of acres were cleared up and planted by those who were located in season to plant, and provisions enough were raised to provide for their own support, beside large amounts of Sea-Island cotton for sale.

Considering the circumstances of the case, history does not furnish an example of a new community which had made a fairer start than these colonists of the Sea Islands. But the persistent efforts of their former masters to regain their lands, and their boasts that they were soon to be put in possession, and the freedmen driven out at the point of the bayonet, and afterward my own discharge from the Bureau, completely unsettled these simple people. They had not forgotten the traditions of the past, whose experiences had not tended to increase their hopefulness, and thousands became disheartened, and returned to their old homes.

I trust that those who are still left, will be maintained in their possessions, and that our government will never break its solemn pledges to these, its loyal subjects.

The settled belief that they were to have the lands, was the reason why the blacks were unwilling to contract for labor for others. While the rebellion was in progress, they heard from their masters as a reason urged for greater activity, that the "Yankees, if successful, would divide all their lands among the negroes."

Our own acts of Congress, particularly the act creating the Freedmen's Bureau (in pursuance of which some five hundred and forty thousand acres were seized by me in South Carolina alone) still further strengthened them in the belief that they were to have the lands.

Let his disappointed hopes excuse a little hesitation he may have shown in contracting to work for wages. But when I found that the policy of the government was changed, I endeavored immediately to disabuse their minds of these ideas. See orders appended, marked "Aa," "Ee," "Gg."

And before I came away they were commencing to contract, and were working diligently. As January was the time fixed generally for making contracts, this may account in some measure for the diminution in the issue of rations after that month.

In June, 1865, long after the planting season had passed, I was appointed Assistant Commissioner for the three States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida ; but a severe illness prevented me from assuming active charge until August. In the mean time Gen. Wild had assumed control of Georgia, Col. Osborne of Florida, and Capt. Ketchum of the Sea-Islands of Georgia. These officers acted in their respective districts under my charge.

On the 19th of September Gen. Davis Tillson arrived with orders from Gen. Howard, giving him the entire control of Georgia. He was soon after appointed full Commissioner for the State. In January, 1866, I was discharged and Gen. Scott appointed in my place. Thus Gen. Scott has been on duty as Assistant Commissioner in South Carolina nearly five months when Gens. Steedman and Fullerton made their inspection, and Gen. Tillson nearly nine months, while I was Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina practically but five months, and for Georgia only one month. With Brig.-Gen. Ely's appointment I had nothing to do. He carried on no plantations while I had control of affairs. I would respectfully refer you to orders marked showing my views on the subject. See orders marked "Ee," "W," "Ff."

The Rev. Mr. French, who is also assailed, carried on to Washington a strong letter from Gen. Steedman to the President, recommending his re-appointment. Yet in June, nearly five months after I had left the Department, with such and like reported proceedings going on after I was discharged from the Bureau, the report says : "We found Gen. Scott an able and efficient officer, laboring to correct the blunders and mistakes of his predecessors."

I do not mention this to detract aught from Gen. Scott, whom I regard as a most faithful and efficient officer, but simply to point out the animus of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton's report toward myself.

I respectfully submit that the summing up of what are termed "the causes of the failure of Gen. Saxton's administration," is as untrue and illogical as the premises on which it is based. The logic of their last conclusion is peculiar : "The failure of Gen. Saxton's administration, among other causes, resulted from the freedmen's inexperience in providing for their own support and in managing business for themselves."

The following considerations will show that the report is intentionally unjust and generally illogical. It rehearses a long list of irregularities, which it claims are still existing under the wise and judicious policy of the present Commissioner, which, if they did exist it was his duty and in his power to correct ; yet it gives him unqualified praise. It only hints that I issued too many rations and that I brought away my records—not proving even these. It makes me responsible for Gen. Sherman's order, with which I had nothing to do ; and yet my whole official action is condemned, and my successor is pictured mainly as occupied in correcting my blunders and mistakes.

If Gens. Steedman and Fullerton had wished to arrive at the truth, and to do simple justice to all parties ; if they really had the interests of the freedmen at heart, would they not have redeemed the dark picture they have made of my administration by mentioning some of its brighter features ? They were silent as regards the thousands of acres of cotton raised for the government on the lands around Beaufort during the years 1862-3 and 4, while the war was going on, by which some half a million of dollars was realized (cultivated by the old men, the women and children almost entirely), which was sufficient to pay all the expenses of my administration of affairs for the freedmen in the district of which I was the military commander, and the Hilton Head district. The same fund also paid all the expenses of my administration as Commissioner (except rations and medecines for the destitute), and of which fund there is now a balance of nearly fifty thousand dollars in the United States Treasury. They were silent in regard to the Savings Bank I established in Beaufort, where the freedmen have deposited over two hundred thousand dollars, which is invested in government bonds. It was the first one started, and its success caused the establishment of others throughout the South. See orders appended marked Dd. and R.

No mention was made of the regiments of colored soldiers I brought into the United States service, of the orphan asylums I aided, and the schools I established, where thousands of the freedmen have been taught to read and write. These are the records they might have found in South Carolina had it suited their purpose to do so.

The whole of the Report referring to me seems to betray an indecent haste to condemn me. For my labors in South Carolina I know that I have the confidence of the freedmen whose cause was committed to my hands.

Sustained by yourself, I stood up for nearly four years against the falsehoods and misrepresentations of men quite as able as Gens. Steedmen and Fullerton. I have sufficient evidence that I was honored by the approval of President Lincoln.

My administration was *not* a failure. It was honest. It stood for the equal rights of all, nor ever sought to gain an end at the expense of truth and justice. It was the first to put colored soldiers in the field, and helped in a large measure to demonstrate that they could serve the country in its hour of need. It never recommended after the war was ended that the plighted faith of the government should be broken to its loyal subjects. It taught them to be true to that government, nor feared the consequences of any expression of that spirit of gratitude which might prompt an emancipated race to do honor to the memory of their deliverers. Its best record is in the hearts of those whom it had in charge, whose rights it endeavored to protect, and whose claims to manhood it helped to vindicate. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. Saxton, Captain and A.Q.M.,
Bt. Col. U.S.A.

## PROVISION FOR RE-ASSEMBLING.

Several months will elapse before the usual time for Congress to re-assemble. *What startling and perilous events may not in the meantime occur?* How entirely the aspect of affairs may change ! As much as by the sudden death of President Lincoln ! As much as by the transformation of the loudest invoker of vengeance upon traitors into their protector and best friend ! As much as by the secession of South Carolina and the bombardment of Fort Sumter ! Andrew Johnson may make another descent in his terrible fall, and his prime minister may be in ecstacies over it. There may be a more shameless desertion by the government of "the nation's wards," now so inadequately protected. There may be the outburst of a more open and bloody persecution of loyal men at the South, or of that new resistance to national authority which has been threatened. We would not anticipate evil ; but we ought to be ready to meet it at once, if it shall come.

When Abraham Lincoln was on the Presidential watch-tower, he could be trusted to give faithful warning of national danger, and to summon, if needed, the National Legislature. But now the President is the very one through whom danger is to be especially feared ; and can he be trusted to call Congress together for the express purpose of acting against himself ? Yes, when a general will send notice to the opposing army of an intended night attack—when wolves will rouse the shepherds to defend the flock against their assault.

The Constitution makes the following provisions in regard to the assembling and adjournment of Congress :

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year ; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.—*Art. I., Sec. 4.*

"Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.—*Art. I., Sec. 5.*

"He (the President) may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case

of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such a time as he shall think proper.—*Art. II., Sec. 3.*

However extreme the necessity, there is now no provision for the re-assembling of Congress before the first Monday of December, except by summons from the President. And the greater the necessity, the less inclined he may be, we have reason to fear, to issue the summons. If, then, Congress shall adjourn, as is now expected, is it not of imperative obligation that they should make some provision for immediate re-assembling, should a crisis demanding it occur?

How can this provision be made, is it asked? We suggest one mode; perhaps a better will occur to others: *Let the two Houses appoint a Joint Committee of their best members*, the most watchful, trusty and judicious, say fifteen in number, who shall continue in session, or hold frequent meetings during the recess; and *let the House adjourn subject to the call of this Committee.*

There is nothing in this mode that is not entirely constitutional. Congress must hold at least one meeting each year; but there is nothing to forbid its holding as many more as it may please; and at such times, fixed or conditional, as it may please. If the two Houses agree, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may choose (consistently with the constitutional provision for a single annual meeting); and these to be determined, either by their own definite vote, or by the judgment of a Committee to whom the power of summons might be committed. We can conceive of exigencies in which it might be important that this Committee should have the power of assembling Congress, as in its early history, at some other place than Washington. Indeed, there is now an express law for their meeting elsewhere, in certain circumstances.

A provision such as we suggest might in various ways be very useful to the country during the recess. It would, without doubt, tend to prevent the very exigency against which it would provide. For Congress to adjourn for months, without some provision of this kind, would seem to us, in the circumstances, *a strange and inexcusable neglect, fraught with peril to the nation.—The Right Way.*

### *CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA IN SEPTEMBER.*

THE following is the call for a Convention of Southern Unionists to be held at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on the 1st Monday of September, 1866:

*To the Loyal Unionists of the South:*

The great issue is upon us. The majority in Congress and its supporters finally declare that the rights of the citizen enumerated in the Constitution and established by the supreme law must be maintained inviolate. Rebels and rebel sympathizers assert that the rights of the citizens must belong to the States alone and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe. We have seen this doctrine of State Sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war. The time has come when the structure of the Southern State governments must be laid on constitutional principles, or the despotism grown up under an atrocious leadership be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitutional power, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made coextensive with citizenship. We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand, and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great Republic on the basis of equity before the law; and further, that no State government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete. Under the doctrine of State sovereignty, with rebels in the foreground controlling Southern Legislatures and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress and the great Union Party that has stood and is standing by the nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of free government.

For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government of the North, we invite you to send delegates in goodly numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust this call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South, and that kind of government which gives full protection to all the rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, and we claim as our birthright. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer. Notice is given that gentlemen at a distance can have their names attached to it by sending a request by letter, directed to D. W. BINGHAM, Esq., Washington, D.C.

W. B. Stokes, Tennessee; Joseph S. Fowler, Tennessee; James Gettys, Tennessee; A. J. Hamilton, Texas; George W. Paschal, Texas; Lorenzo Sherwood, Texas; G. W. Ashburn, Georgia; Henry G. Cole, Georgia; J. W. McClurg, Missouri; John R. Kelso, Missouri; J. F. Benjamin, Missouri; George W. Anderson, Missouri; John B. Troth, Fairfax County, Va.; J. M. Steward, Alexandria, Va.; Allen C. Harmon, Alexandria, Va.; Lewis McKenzie, Virginia; J. W. Hunnicutt, Virginia; John C. Underwood, Virginia; Burnham Wardwell, Virginia; Alexander M. Davis, Virginia; Byron Laflin, North Carolina; Daniel R. Goodloe, North Carolina; Judge Reese, Alabama; D. H. Bingham, Alabama; M. J. Saffold, Alabama; J. H. Larcombe, Alabama.

### *NEGRO SUFFRAGE AT THE SOUTH.*

THE Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says: The negro ultimately will vote if he stays here. Every thoughtful man sees this in the not distant future. We are powerless to prevent it. We are without voice in the government; without political power, without the means of asserting our rights under a written constitution. The scheme of the Radicals must succeed temporarily. But that very success will prove their ruin as it did their ruin in the days of Cromwell. It will put a weapon of defence in our hands. Shall we hesitate to use it? Shall we vote the negro and through him control radicalism? or shall radicalism vote the negro, and through him control our local as well as Federal policy? Shall we use this power in self-defence, or shall the Radicals seize it to complete our destruction? How are we meeting this issue? Final decision and action cannot be delayed a great while longer. The crisis is not distant. It is here now. What shall be our decision? Pride or something else, prevented the skilful use of a defensive army during the war, and the instrument of destruction was naturally enough turned against us. Shall pride, or this something else, induce similar indiscretion now? Let us begin to think earnestly and seriously on this matter. We have abandoned all hopes of a separate nationality. Shall we likewise abandon all manhood, all hope of civil and religious liberty? Should we not, in common with the conservative men of all sections, rather change our tatics, come down from our stilts, waive mere formalities where vital interests are at stake, and fight the devil with fire?

ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, has repeated his boast that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. The scene, which occurred at Havana, is thus described by the American lady to whom the threat was made:

"At the table (of the hotel) I was introduced to Mr. Toombs of Georgia. I inquired *sotto voce*, of the nearest gentleman, if it was the former Senator of the United States. I think he saw that I was asking about him, for he at once began to tell the English captain (naval) next to him, that he had been thirteen years in the Senate of the United States; that he was a Confederate General, and confederate gentlemen were gentlemen, etc. Captain L. remarked: 'This lady is not of your way of thinking; she is for the Federals,' looking over at me. So appealed to, I said: 'Yes, indeed, I am for the Union—I am a Yankee to the marrow of my bones.' 'Ah,' said Toombs, 'I have trampled on the Yankee flag many times (gentlemanly, was it not?). I have trod upon eighteen of them at one time.' I replied, 'It seems to have done very little harm since it floats triumphant now.' 'O, I shall do it again; it has got to be brought low yet.' 'I think there is no immediate danger,' replied I, 'either of that or of your calling the roll of your slaves on Bunker Hill.'

"Such an expression of fiendishness as his countenance assumed I cannot describe; the corners of his mouth curled up, showing his long, tobacco-stained teeth, and he hissed out, 'I'll count them there yet.' 'You may,' said I, 'but with the tables turned, you in bonds and they free.' 'Oh!' said he, 'the North has not done with us yet.' 'Indeed,' said I; 'if you have not fought it out, why did you stop? The sooner you recommence the better. You can fight as long as you please, you know—as long as it seems good and pleasant to you—until you come to the last ditch.' He grinned with rage, 'O, the giant is not strangled yet—the giant is not strangled yet.' 'The giant,' said I; 'where was he when Sherman went through your State? I never heard that he found even any fossil remains of giants, or even dwarfs.'

"I turned and asked the astonished English sympathizer at my side to take me away, and we rose; there had been a simultaneous movement on the other side of the table. I think they were all ashamed of their 'Confederate gentleman,' for did he not begin by his insulting boasts of his outrages to the flag he had just been informed claimed my fealty?"


# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1866.


### *TO THE CLERGYMEN OF THE LOYAL STATES.*

AMERICANS are eminently a church-going people, submissive, in a very great degree, to what they believe religious principle. Spite of the disturbing influences of large immigration, of the sudden increase of wealth and of the present absorbing devotion to material interests, that is still largely true of the whole North which was said of New England, two centuries ago, "He who makes the world thirteen and religion twelve is no true New Englander." It was under cover of the Church, and by its inspiration, that all our Colonial struggles with the mother country were so successfully carried on. This element held up the heads of the men of 1776. Much of the strength of our Nationality comes from the sectarian lines which stretch from the Lakes to the Gulf, making the Yankee Episcopalian feel nearer to his Southern brother in the Church than to his Unitarian neighbor. Years ago, when one of our great National churches broke in halves, Adams proclaimed it one of the toughest bonds of the Union sundered.

Doctors of Divinity have confessed that for the last twenty years the American Church has been the bulwark of slavery, and that without its support slavery cold not last a dozen years.

It was the Princeton *Review* and Theological Seminary that first confronted the Anti-Slavery movement, defending slavery as a Bible institution. It was Andover that held up Webster's right hand when he aimed his last blow at the slave's cause, destined to recoil so fatally on his own head. It was the great theological centres of the land that proclaimed the Anti-Slavery movement a plot of infidels, solely because that movement bound the Bible on its brows as its great sanction, and maintained that the inspired Word was an Anti-Slavery word. For long years to defend slavery opened to the speaker every Northern pulpit; to assail it as an unchristian as well as sinful institution closed every church against such infidelity. It was a branch of the Southern Church that abolished the marriage institution for the slave, maintaining that the relation had no sanctity which need stand in the master's way when he could make money by disregarding it. That Christianity which could remain silent in the presence of such sin could be no true Christianity. But this bastard claimant of the honors of Christianity volunteered its ready and entire and enthusiastic sanction of the brutal system.

True, there were pulpits that spoke the truth. But so few that, like rockets sent up in a midnight sky, they served only to show the blackness of darkness that reigned around. The deliberate malignity with which those few voices were assailed, showed that their opponents well knew the living coals of truth lying hid under the ashes of their own selfishness, and deliberately set themselves to work to crush and smother them. Never was sadder proof how far every organization of religious thought must always largely reflect and be colored by the opinion, however sinful, of its day.

The attitude of the masses during this assault by what called itself the *Church* on the moral sense of the age, gives most striking evidence of the profound religious character of our people. The elect were never, for one moment, deceived. History shows us instances enough where a good institution, misbehaving itself, has driven its opponents into false positions by mere force of antagonism. No such result followed with us. The most unlettered Abolitionist, though he saw the self-styled church of his village stirred to signs of life only when it could lick the dust of slaveholding feet in its own pulpit or sow salt in the field of an Abolitionist's labor, still clung to his belief in angels spite of this devil masquerading in garments of light. When Andover professors made a slave-block the corner-stone of the Constitution, and, sacrificing conscience on it, bade all Christian men join in hunting slaves, the hottest enthusiast for liberty was never provoked to a moment's distrust of his New Testament. His prompt "*Get thee behind me*, SATAN," showed at once his clear perception of the hypocrisy, and that his own feet stood fixed on the Rock of Ages.

Still the result was momentously evil. However built into the compromises of the Constitution, slavery was still a subject of fair discussion. No man denied that the Constitution could be amended. But once hidden under the Communion Table, the system was sacred. None but profane hands could touch it. When, therefore, the man-seller bribed his way into the Church, he rivetted the chain with terrible strength. And while no ghastly masquerading of puppet priests disturbed men's faith in Christianity itself, it will require half a century to remove the wide-spread and deep conviction that these organizations called *Churches*, are anything, *can ever*, in the nature of things, *be* anything but synagogues of Satan. Some minds will view this result as unmixed good, and some as evil. None will deny its momentous influence on our national future.

Why do I recall these things now? For two reasons:

John Newton, of Olney, stirred himself to heartier co-operation with Wilberforce by reflecting on the slave-trade voyages in which his earlier years had been passed. He felt what large measure of atonement he owed the race to which his former victims belonged. In the same way I would stir the American Church to constant, untiring, zealous effort in the Negro's behalf, by reminding it how terribly the dead weight of its influence has been used against him in times past. All it can do, it owes him to-day, because it is always bound to the poor and the oppressed and him that hath none to help him. But its sad shortcomings in old times, its zealous work against him, should be added motive now to strain every nerve to its utmost in his behalf.

To redeem its own proper place among the guiding instrumentalities of the age is another motive. Let men learn to respect it as not laggard and scant in its labors; but let us see it prompt and earnest before all others in this crusade. Let its pioneer, self-sacrificing spirit save it from the suspicion of being as time-serving now as heretofore.

In the great rally of 1861 the Church played a distinguished part. Its trumpet gave no uncertain sound. The pulpit recognized, as promptly as any of our national leaders, the God-given opportunity for Anti-Slavery action, and urged this duty strenuously on the people. It listened to no reasonings of expediency; but, understanding the hour and its own duty, planted itself on the rock of self-evident right.

Clergymen of the North, I beg you to realize that the nation's opportunity still continues; that hour which demands absolute justice as our only safety, and holds the nation's heart ready for the work, has not ended. Politicians, whom the storm of 1861 startled for one moment out of their self-seeking, are settling back again into their old cunning schemes for perpetuating their own power. Knowing well what the nation's heart requires, they seal their lips, and treating it like a sick child, offer it only what they think its unstrung nerves will bear, without fretting against the physician. Meanwhile, over the heads of these gamesters in the Capitol is gathering a blacker cloud than that of 1861. Beneath the board on which these Republican and Democratic dice are throwing, heaves already the volcano of 1868. Unless the people are warned into vigilance, 1868 will repeat 1861, under the lead of a more dangerous traitor than Buchanan; since, enlightened by that dawdler's experience, Johnson knows how to strike a more decisive blow. Indeed, long before 1868, if Congress betrays such timidity, such distrust of the people, some fatal blow may be struck.

The President conspires to surrender the Republic to its foes. He asserts *that the people agree to his policy.*

CONGRESS DOES NOT DENY—DARES NOT, IT WOULD SEEM, TO DENY THIS.

I call on you, whose place it is to discourse of absolute right—fling it down never at any bidding of self-interest—to speak out at this instant. Warn leaders that they belie and misrepresent the people when they excuse themselves from doing justice on the plea that the masses are not ready; or, if it indeed be so, rouse the pulpit from Maine to Missouri, throughout all the civilized States, and make the masses ready for their duty. You hold in your hands almost all that is needed for this work—all the literature which moulds the popular thought rests in your keeping. That small literary class which affects to confront you as equals, may count on an effect to-morrow; but *to-day*, always for the passing hour, the heart of the people lies under your hands. In critical moments like these even capital will bow to your bidding. United you can rouse the Press into courage—shame it into principle.

Politics proclaims itself to-day an effort of leading men to conceal so much of their convictions as will bring them into harmony with enough wicked and ignorant votes to secure office. Like the jockeys at Epsom, they sweat down the truth till they can ride equal weight with any rascal. In ordinary times we can survive even such politics. We have bottomed the national welfare on such broad foundations that it can bear even this clumsy machinery.

But men facing death ask for truth. In tempests the Pilot must save the ship, not stop to ask how much discomfort the passengers can bear. These hours are your hours. After the patient waiting of a hundred years, God thunders from a hundred battle-fields, "Be JUST and fear not." Deliver His message; strengthen the people to heed it; rally the national conscience as you did in 1861. Wealth has its million voices; the babble of parties contending for success is never still. Justice needs her champion. Let not her call ring through forty thousand pulpits unanswered. The Nation struggles to see and do its duty. To show duty and to help in doing it, is your province. Help now in this struggle manfully. Lead it or abdicate from your high pretensions. Lift us above the turbid waters of politics. Save us from the creaking machinery of selfish interests, striving to reconcile themselves to each other, and fancying that prosperity can come out of a partnership of knaves. The first steam engines set up in England were so imperfectly fitted together that the cogs made noise enough to be heard half a mile off. One among a score, after days of grating, would wear itself into quiet and harmonious action. Thus is clumsey politics grinding its way through long, selfish friction to some measure of power.

When the pieces of the Great Eastern's engine were brought together from a dozen workshops, they fitted so exactly that one stroke of its piston, like a human breath, set every part in motion with the noiseless perfection of an almost divine workmanship.

Breathe ye that breath, and set every moral force of the Nation into divine action, every emotion in its place, every virtue speaking its own voice, every duty heeded—the Nation one divine whole.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### *THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.*

WE print elsewhere the call of the Southern Loyalists for a convention to be held in Philadelphia in September next. We like the spirit of this call much better than that of the political hucksterers who are to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. Though the call is expressed in very general terms, we do not doubt that Gov. Hamilton, and those most fully in sympathy with him, would be glad to secure the triumph of negro suffrage throughout the South. We think their Northern Republican coadjutors have chosen a very poor method to foster and encourage the growth of a Radical party in that portion of the country. The Congressional plan of Reconstruction, as embodied in the amendments, in practically disfranchising the blacks, destroys the possibility of a potential influence in public affairs on the part of the radical white loyalists. Their constituents, apart from the blacks, are too few to be of any political account. We hope that for the sake of both the blacks and whites, the unworthy, time-serving amendment scheme may not be ratified.

A courageous, manly leadership, with impartial justice as the guiding star, is the urgent need in public affairs at this critical juncture. The men who have won the confidence of the loyal masses of the North are proving themselves unequal to the emergency of the situation. We shall be glad if, from the very stress of circumstances, such a leadership be developed among the loyal whites of the South, who, to maintain an existence upon their own soil, will be driven to make common cause with their long-suffering black neighbors.

### *CABINET TROUBLES.*

THE process of disorganization has begun in the Cabinet. Messrs. Dennison and Speed have gone, and Messrs. Harlan and Stanton it is expected will soon go, or be sent out. All too long have these gentlemen now leaving remained in a false position as parties to the guilty treachery of the unscrupulous Presidential demagogue who is doing his utmost for the nation's betrayal and humiliation. His guilt is largely their's also by their acquiescence, when time and again he has deliberately sacrificed and outraged the principle of justice, the only hope of peace, permanence and prosperity for the nation. They have timidly consented that the negroes should be again exposed to the unrestrained cruelty and oppression of their rebellious masters, that the dignity and security of citizenship should be withheld from them; but when the President treads menacingly upon their party corns they begin to wince and bolt. Seward and their other Cabinet associates, it is thought, are too callous for even thus much of protest. We are glad of the resignations which have taken place, and regard the Cabinet disintegration as a favorable omen. The process begun in the Cabinet will doubtless continue until the present parties are rent assunder and reorganized upon a healthier basis. That party or organization only will prove invincible which accepts and welcomes the touch-stone test of the negro's enfranchisement.

### *IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS.*

GEN. GRANT has issued a very important order, directing the arrest of all persons in the States lately in rebellion, who criminally molest officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. This order, if not overruled by the President, and faithfully executed, would be most beneficent in restraining the terrorism and violence now prevalent in many portions of the South. Gen. Grant's order is dated July 1, and is as follows:

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.—Department, District, and Post Commanders in States lately in rebellion are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

But this order is, we infer, already superseded by another emanating from the President, dated July 13, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.—*Ordered*, That all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts, and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson, or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment, and the residue of their sentence remitted. Those who belong to the military service, and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditional upon their serving their full term, and being of good behavior.

By order of the President of the United States,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

NOTE.—Lists of prisoners discharged from confinement under this order will be sent to the Adjutant-General at Washington, D. C.

The President, it is well known, desires to release contumacious rebels from unpleasant military constraint such as Gen. Grant's order places upon them. The two orders, Nos. 44 and 46 cannot well be faithfully carried out without conflicting with each other. Congress, by a two-thirds vote, has a veto power over the President when disposed to exercise it, but Gen. Grant is a subordinate, and his excellent and timely order, we infer, is already substantially vetoed.

THE Beaufort (S. C.) *New South* says that "recently conventions of the various religious denominations have been held in the several Southern States. At nearly all of these steps were taken for the education of the freedmen, each sect providing for the religious and secular instruction of the colored members of the church. Among the zealous leaders in this movement is Bishop Quintard of the Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee."

CORRECTION.—In Mr. Phillips' article on "The Situation" in the last number of THE STANDARD, the paragraph "We are to warn men that the danger to-day is not because the South has encamped in the White House; it is *best* it fix its headquarters in the Senate Chamber," should read "it is *because* it has fixed its headquarters in the Senate Chamber."

OUR acknowledgments are due to Mr. SUMNER for a bound copy of the President's Message and other documents; Bancroft's Memorial Address; the Report of the Reconstruction Commitiee, and sundry other favors.

A LETTER from our Missouri Correspondent is just received, but too late to appear this week.

### *PERSONAL.*

Ex-Gov Andrew, of Massachusetts, is recreating at the Alpine House, Gorham, N. H.

Mr. Arnell, a Radical leader in the Tennessee House of Representatives, has, in a recent speech, declared in favor of negro suffrage.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, Illinois, has accepted the invitation of the New-York State Agricultural Society, to deliver the annual address at Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, the 13th of September.

It is stated that Gen. Dodge, nominated for Congress in Iowa, in place of Mr. Kasson, is a brother of "Gail Hamilton." He is a native of Essex County, Mass. There was a sharp contest over his nomination, the eightieth ballot resulting in his favor.

John Minor Botts, John F. Lewis, Franklin Sterns, Charles F. Lewis and W. J. Cowing, of Virginia, and Capt. W. R. Hillyer, of Florida, have each written letters enthusiastically indorsing the Southern Radical Unionists' call for a Convention in Philadelphia.

Tommy Nelson, an old negro, formerly a servant in the Washington family, died at Suffolk, Va., recently. He was 94 years old. He helped to cut a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's Lake, an enterprise projected by Gen. Wahington.

Gen. Ould, late Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, is in town. He says the people of the South will send none but those who took part in the Rebellion to the Philadelphia Convention, for the reason that there are none others in the South who have an ounce of brains. The South, he says, will soon resume control of the country as before the war.

The Rev. Nelson Merry, a freedman, pastor of the Colored Baptist Church in Nashville, Tenn., on the 28th ult., married William A. Johnson (white) to Josephine McConico (colored): wherefore, Mr. Merry is arrested and is to be fined $500; while the husband and wife, not having $50 each to pay the fine imposed on them, are in prison; for (says the *Republican Banner*), "The court fined them $50 each, and they are likely to work that out among the anvil choristers of the Work-House stone-yard." We trust, says the *Tribune*, this case is to be taken up to the U. S. Supreme Court for adjudication under the Civil Rights act. Let us know if, in the State where the *unmarried* cohabitation of Whites with Blacks is notoriously frequent and scarcely censured, their marriage can thus be punished.

Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper lectured a few days since in Newark, N. J. She gave excellent satisfaction to those who heard her. The Newark *Courier*, in noticing her lecture, says: "One of the most eloquent and thrilling lectures ever heard by an audience in this city, was delivered in the Franklin street M. E. Church last evening, by Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. We have heard Mrs. Harper compared to Miss Dickinson, for power as a speaker; but, having heard both, we have no hesitation in giving the palm of superiority to Mrs. Harper. She combines, perhaps, equal vigor of thought and comprehensiveness of view, while she possesses more eloquence of utterance, and a more keen, penetrating and facile wit. Although her audience last night was very small, she stirred them deeply. The subject of the relations of the negro to the great conflict through which the nation has passed, and to the question of national reconstruction, was discussed in a masterly and pungent style, while the argument was irradiated by gleams of wit, and pointed by tearful illustrations of the degrading and crushing power of caste."

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter addressed to a friend in this city by Rev. Bariah Green, dated from Whitesboro,' N. Y.:

"And so ——— may be an artist. The useful arts and the 'Fine' can be separated from one another by no marked and definite boundary. They melt into each other like the adjacent colors of the rainbow. The truth is, one engaged even in shoemaking, either for man or horse, may be a true and eminent artist; and another, occupied with painting or music, may never rise, however familiar with the tools he works with, into the sphere where the artist is at home. So that you can never infer from the form of the business he is engaged in whether he is an artist or merely an artisan. The artist adjusts himself to the Principles of his profession, making them the soul and substance of whatever he may produce. The artisan works by Patterns. To these he is confined; beyond, above these, he never rises. He is wedded 'to the Letter,' which he idolatrously worships; whereas the artist bows to the authority of Ideas. What is to be affirmed on this subject generally, may in full force be applied with all propriety to what are called Politics—to what is called Religion. To call a man a statesman or a freeman who is not controlled by the Principles which enter into the essence and structure of civil government, is to 'do a lie.' To regard another as a Christian who does not maintain his allegiance to the Principles of the Heavenly Kingdom, which are the substance of the character of God and his Christ—the very stuff of which the Central Throne is constructed—is to be grossly absurd and revoltingly awry."

Mr. Green, now an old man and the venerable hero of many a hard fought battle, is enjoying excellent health, and is still preaching the way of salvation by righteousness, justice, and impartial freedom.

## Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, July 16, 1866.

HOT! Hot! Hot! Fervent heat has been the characteristic of the last ten days. Mercury sometimes 99°, and generally between that and 94° for more than half the hours of daylight.

There is one advantage from this state of things besides the ripening of corn and potatoes; it has stimulated our people to use the advantages of the free public baths. During the month of June the six stations were used 28,000 times by men, 75,000 by boys, 1,500 by women, and 8,600 by girls. If the city government would have as many stations, or twice as many, scattered through the city, for the free distribution of cold drinking water, it would be an unspeakable benefit, in many ways.

We have had Gen. Sherman here, and Head Centre Stephens. Both were somewhat unfortunate, the former having been obliged to make several speeches, and the latter to give bail for appearance before a court. In hot weather, certainly, the undistinguished, unapplauded, unserenaded, have certain advantages.

I had the privilege, last Wednesday, of attending a delightful festival, the tenth annual Pic-nic of the Parker Fraternity, which had its origin in the 28th Congregational Society of Boston. The beautiful grove bordering Walden Pond in Concord was the scene of the excursion, and the combination of many favorable circumstances made it a perfect success.

The company were like-minded. Even the Rev. Gilbert Haven—a member of the church militant of the Methodist persuasion, distinguished for his energetic labors as a chaplain during the war, and for his efforts, through many previous years, to persuade Methodists to be Abolitionists also—though frankly declaring that he considered himself to be among heathens, yet showed by his cheerful aspect and genial conversation that he recognized heathens as capable of being very good company, in *this* world. The day was bright and joy-inspiring, breezy as well as sunny, and the large company felt in tune for recreation; the boats on the pond, the walks around it, the bathing-houses on its bank, the foot-ball ground adjacent, the dancing-hall, the swings, the see-saws, the pleasant shaded seats, and the beautiful wild-wood walks, each had its share of attention.

Concord is associated with Lexington in ancient fame (as Americans count antiquity), but it is equally famous as the residence of Emerson, Thoreau and Alcott. I heard one person in this party inquiring the way to the Concord Monument. But I heard twenty, at least, asking where they could find Thoreau's house on the margin of Walden, or at least the place where it was; and I suppose a hundred actually made the pilgrimage to this shrine. Mr. Haven probably regarded this as proof-presumptive of his theory above-mentioned; and it is at any rate a curious specimen of the progress of hero-worship. When Thoreau built, and began to inhabit, the hut which has become thus famous (but of which no vestige remains), it was regarded by every one as a foolish whim, if not as a work of mental aberration. If an experiment, it was a successful one, for Thoreau's abandonment of it after the first year showed that he had learned (what other people knew before) that the civilized method of habitation is more comfortable and satisfactory than the savage. His year by Walden gave him the advantage of more intimate acquaintance with his friends the chickadees, the squirrels and the wood-chucks; it gave him also the supreme satisfaction of having his own way; but it became plain to him after a fair trial of Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, that a continuance of the experiment *wouldn't pay*; and he sensibly returned to civilized life.

Mr. Emerson and Mr. Alcott were of course invited to the party. The latter sent a cordial and friendly letter; the former appeared in person, and spoke, when the time for speaking came, to an appreciative and attentive audience. He told, in his peculiar and impressive way, of the enjoyment and improvement to be found in communion with nature. He could speak from experience of the eminent attractiveness of the region around them; but he thought that its advantages were better enjoyed by parties smaller than the present one. Positively small parties were much better, and a party of one was best of all. Under some peculiar circumstances, he must admit, two were permissible, and might enjoy nearly as much as one, but the good general rule was to be alone with nature in your walks.

Some very good verses on Thoreau, written by Mr. John McDuffie, were then read, which you will find in the *Commonwealth* if you wish to copy them. Next spoke Rev. Mr. Babcock, minister of the Warren st. Chapel, whose founder, Rev. Charles F. Barnard, has lately resigned. And the last address was made by Rev. David A. Wasson, who has just resigned his pastorship of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston.

Of this gentleman I may properly say here that, though his public ministry, during the fourteen months of his settlement in Boston, has suffered some limitation from his continued ill-health, and through the same cause has almost entirely prevented his performance of the duties called "pastoral," his admirable sermons during that time have shown the fullest competence in thought and speech, alike in the mental, moral and religious departments.

Mr. Wasson said that though the brevity of his ministry might seem to imply failure, there were other features of it more important, and allying it much more nearly with success. He had given a full expression to such thought in the pulpit as he had understood to be needful, giving due heed to those concerns of the government and the nation in which the whole people were interested, and not neglecting the more personal applications of morality and religion. It was a pleasure to him to feel, and to bear witness, that the congregation had been prepared for the truths thus told, had welcomed the frank and fearless expression of them, and had never sought to limit the freedom of that expression. They, on their part, had treated him with unvarying courtesy and kindness, and each could look with clear and friendly gaze into the eyes of the other, and exchange kind wishes, born of good feeling, as they bade each other farewell.

This pleasure-party, as I have said, was successful and delightful. But what epithets shall I find of yet higher significance to describe the quality of a meeting held the next day, at the Parker Fraternity Hall in this city, where the Committee on Teachers of the New England Freedman's Aid Society welcomed their returned teachers, and received another year's report of their arduous, but successful and most honorable service?

The Hall was profusely and beautifully garnished with flowers for this occasion; but the choicest of them all, selected and arranged with exquisite taste, surrounded an inscription "IN MEMORIAM," containing the names of six of the teachers who had fallen at their post of honorable duty. Conspicuous on one side of this inscription was a sheaf of white lilies, with sprays of the delicate "mountain fringe" lightly thrown over them. The finest water-lilies added their perfume and beauty in honor of these martyrs of liberty; and white flowers of various other kinds were so grouped around and above these as to make that spot the chief ornament of the beautiful Hall.

It was inspiring to gaze on the faces of the teachers who, at the request of the Managers of the Association, had returned to make their report, and show with the living voice, so much more impressive than the pen, what encouragement there is for the continuance and extension of educational efforts in the South. They had been spending the year in arduous labors, always amid difficulty and privations, often exposed to serious danger. Most of them are soon to return to these trying scenes; but the sense of eminent usefulness, of achievement, of success in labors of unmixed and self-perpetuating beneficence, and of the grateful appreciation of their services by those whom they went to serve, raised them above the care for this "light affliction," and made their faces shine "as the face of an angel."

Rev. John Parkman, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers, presided, and after some appropriate opening remarks from him and from Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, another member of the Committee, the teachers, male and female, were called on for statements respecting their labors and experience in the South. There was so much to be said, that their great embarrassment was to know where to begin, and after beginning, where to stop. Among the teachers who spoke were Miss Anna Gardner of Nantucket, teacher at Charlottesville, Va.; Miss Sarah E. Foster, at Richmond, Va.; Mr. J. S. Banfield, of Dover, N. H., at Columbus, Ga., and Rev. James Thurston, at Wilmington, N. C. Their statements, sometimes brought out by special inquiries from the audience, agreed in representing that an immense demand for more schools and more teachers existed among the colored people of the South; that they showed an earnest disposition to learn, and were most assiduous in improving the advantages within their reach; and that they are industrious and even enterprising where a fair opportunity is given them. As to the poor whites of the South, the testimony was equally decided, but far less favorable. Little inclined to learn, though intensely ignorant and degraded, they are almost invariably hostile to the education and elevation of the blacks, and they do what they can to annoy the teachers and obstruct their labors. In one case an actual plot was discovered among Southern "ladies" in Columbus, Ga., to hang, with their own hands, the "Yankee school-ma'ams" in their vicinity. This plot was defeated only by the energy and resolution of Provisional Governor Johnson, who received timely information of it. The universal testimony is, that the teachers could not remain among the blacks a single day should the Freedmen's Bureau and the military be entirely withdrawn.

The N. E. Freedman's Aid Society has one invariable rule, not to establish exclusive schools for the benefit of any particular class. They found and maintain *free public schools*, accessible to all, and administered for the benefit of all. The ignorant whites often refuse to attend these schools. Mr. Thurston, however, related one case, showing in the most gratifying manner the march of improvement. The first attendants on a particular school had been poor white children, in considerable numbers. When black children also came, the whites made energetic protest against their reception, threatened to leave, and finally did leave in a body, the teacher strictly adhering to the rule. In a very few days, however, the seceders came back in a body, asked again for admission, and seemed quite reconciled to the new order of things. What a lesson for the friends of freedom, in Congress and out of it! Why should those who are in the right *ever* give up?

The Teachers' Committee announce that they need a large increase of means, for such continuance and extension of their work as the growing harvest demands. They have abundance of the right sort of teachers, male and female, if the expense of supporting them in the field is supplied. Three hundred dollars, under their administration, will maintain a teacher for a year. While so many admirable persons volunteer to encounter such labors, privations and dangers (very real dangers, be it remembered) for the sort of maintenance represented by this small sum, can the "gentlemen and ladies who live at home at ease" do less than give liberally of their superfluity for this purpose?

NORTH.

### *LIGHT IN EGYPT.*

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

As another evidence that the people are in advance of their representatives in Congress, I will give your readers a brief account of a "Fourth of July Celebration" which came off at Salem, in this (Marion) county. Word was given that a Soldiers' Reunion would take place, and that Gens. Sherman, Logan and other distinguished personages would be present, which drew together a vast concourse of people, estimated at from fifteen thousand to thirty thousand. Gen. Sherman placed it at the former and Gov. Oglesby at the latter figures. The truth is probably between the two extremes—perhaps not much over the minimum estimate. Suffice it to say the crowd was immense—the largest ever assembled in Egypt on any occasion. The most perfect order prevailed throughout the entire day, the great object seeming to be to hear the speeches, although many could not find standing room anywhere within the compass of the human voice.

The first speaker introduced was Gen. Sherman. He occupied more time than was generally expected—said many clever things in reference to the day, its origin, the general history of our country, and especially in reference to the wars in which we have been engaged, from the "Revolutionary War" to the one recently engaged in for suppressing the slaveholders' rebellion. He was, however, exceedingly careful *not* to say anything that would commit him to any side of the great issues of the day. He professed ignorance in reference to politics, and therefore handed the subject over to those who might follow him. The people were gratified, however, to *see* and *hear* so distinguished a personage—no matter what he said or left *unsaid*.

The next speaker was Gen. John A. Logan, who is literally at home in Egypt, but who is, nevertheless, one of the most popular speakers that can be brought upon an Illinois platform. Having once been a leader of the "*unterrified Democracy*," he now enjoys their most cordial hatred. Still they revere his bold, outspoken manner of exposing the baseness of a party which patriotism and common honesty compelled him to forsake at the commencement of the rebellion movement. He made a lengthy and exceedingly able speech, taking the *most radical ground* on the "Negro Suffrage Question," and also in reference to "*making treason odious.*" Gov. Oglesby made a two hours' speech in the same strain, and was followed by Gen. Hayne, without in the least lowering the standard of national justice due the negro in behalf of his bravery and his rights as a *man* and a citizen of the United States.

The speakers were frequently interrupted by the cheers of the auditory, and it was distinctly noticeable that the *most radical* sentiments called forth the *most hearty* and *unanimous* cheering.

The banners were also significant. If a committee

the able stricture of Dr. Cheever (published in the STANDARD of 30th ult.) could be placed before the people, it would do much to open their eyes to the truth.

As it is, I fear they will see the real features of the proposed amendment when it will be too late, if indeed that time has not already arrived. The amendment will no doubt be ratified, and thereby place us in a *worse* position than we occupied before the rebellion. The sin will rest not with the people, but with those who occupy the responsible position of Senators and Representatives in Congress. May God grant that some act securing justice to the colored man, may yet obtain before the final adjournment of our National Legislature.

JOHN BOGGS.

Centralia, Ill., July 9, 1866.

## LETTER FROM MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

HAVING been from home some days after the Longwood meeting, I did not notice the report of it in the STANDARD until this time, and feel impelled to take up my pen, not to correct, but to add to and fill out that report a little. The writer has spoken truly of the meeting, but in leaving so much unsaid, a wrong impression will go forth, as no allusion is therein made to the discussions of the two first days of the meeting.

The subject of "Equal Rights" was taken up the first afternoon, and discussed at some length on a testimony introduced by Theodore Tilton, who with others of the prominent speakers, took their stand boldly and decidedly for the equal rights of women before the law, without regard to race or complexion.

In the report given, it is said that "Mrs. Gage presented the claims of the freedmen," which was true; but I should regret to be thought recreant to that other and far greater interest, the claims of the sex. Mr. Powell was not alone on that broad platform. Before his arrival, Messrs. Tilton, Johnson and Stebbins had given it unqualified support, and your humble servant her testimony in a brief address. No subject was brought before the meeting that had so surely the unqualified assent of the vast multitude there present as the one of "Equal Rights," and with the exception of one individual, no voice was raised to make an objection to the broad platform of liberty for all.

I could not feel that it was quite doing justice to the recently formed "National Association of Equal Rights," which had its birth and christening under the very shadow of the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, to let the word go forth to its friends that at this great meeting of Radicals, gathered from States East, West, North and South, Miss Anthony and Mr. Powell alone had felt moved to speak in its behalf. I had spoken for seventeen millions of women, among them half of the "four millions" for whom, in the "Reconstruction Policy," the right of suffrage is demanded.

There are no meetings held in the United States that bring together a wider representation of the people from different sections than this "Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends." It has been so from the beginning, and people will travel hundreds of miles to hear their favorite topics discussed by the accepted leaders of the prominent interests of the day, who are always invited and expected to attend. It would be a disappointment to a large number of the readers of the STANDARD to suppose that only "Testimonies upon Religion, Temperance and Reconstruction," were brought before that meeting, and that the cause of woman, without regard to color, was left to find its place among the etc.

After leaving Longwood, I repaired to the now somewhat famous town of Vineland, which seems to have sprung up like a mushroom in a night. Three years ago I visited this new city of the plains of Jersey, and gave your readers an account of it as it then stood.

But lo! a miracle stands revealed before us to-day. The little gathering of people, at that time busy with the work of taking from the sandy soil the stunted oaks and pines that stood to reveal to the passer-by its barrenness and poverty, have swollen in numbers and strength, until thousands are there ready to testify that, while the oaks and pines told their story in their own way, they were not true prophets—that the land is fertile, well adapted to growing of small fruits, etc. But facts are better than fancies, and statistics more convincing than theories. Of the last I have the following, gathered upon the ground, my eyes being witness to their truth.

This new enterprise called Vineland lies in three counties of New Jersey, Atlantic, Gloucester, and Cumberland, comprising an area of fifty square miles. The heart of the city lies in Cumberland county, and is just one mile square, the railroad cutting it in the centre North and South. The streets and avenues are laid out at right angles, of a width that allows of carriage drives, sidewalks and lines of trees on either side. No houses are permitted within twenty feet of the street, and every owner is under bonds within one year of the time of purchase to clear off the side street before his doors, grub and level and plant it to grass, and border it with shade trees.

In 1862, the first new settlers set their stakes in Vineland, and now its population is between six and seven thousand, its actual growth being so rapid as to render a yearly census necessary to approximate its numbers. It has doubled its inhabitants each year, and still they come. Two hundred miles of streets have been cut out and made passable, while fifty miles of smooth carriage drives, rootless and stumpless, tempt the traveller.

The town plot is encircled by what is termed a boulevard, one hundred feet wide, with double drives, and double avenues for side walks already adorned with growing oaks and maples. One of the same width runs upon each side of the railroad for eight miles. The transverse avenues through the city are of the same ample dimensions.

The homes which have been erected are a majority of them small, and only intended to serve until better ones can be substituted; yet there are a proportionate number of large and tasteful mansions to redeem it from any appearance of squalidness or poverty. The surrounding grounds, laid out in gardens and bustling with newly-planted vines and hedge rows and fruit trees, betoken anything but poverty. One thousand acres are already set with small fruit, and as many more probably in vegetable gardens.

Every garden and dooryard is an individuality; and while a Downing might smile at some of the quaint designs, I think he would find little fault with the energy and earnestness of these newly-installed owners of the Jersey sands.

Vineland already boasts three churches, literally in a growing state, as their members wisely have laid the foundations large and ample, and intend to lift up the stories as they are able, in the meantime sheltering themselves and worshipping on ground floors.

A large hall, christened "Progressive," stands in the same condition, ready to take an upward tendency whenever circumstances permit. The proprietor, Charles K. Landis, under whose fostering care the improvements have been made, has builded for the use of mechanics a large hall, and furnished it with steam power, in which many kinds of business are already carried on, and more in contemplation.

Fruit canning, Shaker hood making, sash and blind cutting are in operation.

In all the encouraged manufactures a special interest is taken to procure such as will give employment and remunerative wages to women as well as men; and pains have been taken to inaugurate the womanly element in all matters of interest to the town.

Mr. Landis assured me that the present prosperity of the town was as much owing to the enterprise and energy of its women as its men.

Gardening for women is much encouraged. Vineland has fourteen district schools and one select school; one agricultural society of five hundred members, of both sexes, holding weekly meetings, a floral society of four hundred members.

Grist mills, five steam saw mills, a host of stores, groceries and shops, milliners and mantua-makers, picture galleries, musical societies, lyceums and their like, answer the demands of the stirring activity of the place. Strange to relate, no grog-shop sends out its baleful influence, nor can it ever without a vote of a majority of its citizens. At their last election one solitary vote told of some one's desire to "put an enemy into his mouth to steal away his brains."

Tobacco is less fashionable here than elsewhere; and I was assured (but dare not vouch for the truth of the assurance) that the men and boys had nearly forgotten how to swear.

All hail! Vineland, a town without a dram-shop.

F. D. GAGE.

A GOOD SCHOOL.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of Miss Ruth Anna Peirce's school for girls, an institution which has always maintained a high reputation, and is worthy of full confidence and patronage. In addition to rare qualifications for her special profession as teacher, Miss Peirce and her associates are among the most earnest and clear-sighted of our circle of American Abolitionists. The tone of moral influence emanating from the school is of the best type.

## BUILD A NEW HOUSE.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

ONE of the best men I ever knew, when first admitted to the bar, bought an old house, married a young wife, and put her in the old house, and there they lived many years with more than an ordinary share of peace and happiness. But the old house needed constant repairing, and the good man was sorely tried, planning how to make it tenantable, and, with a rapidly increasing family, where to make the necessary additions. New doors and windows appeared as annuals with each Spring cleaning; an adjoining house was purchased, and a little gallery thrown out as a connecting link; wings, too, were added; but none of sufficient strength, as the wife wished they were, to fly away with the whole fabric.

This patching would, no doubt, have gone on indefinitely, but for a healthy opposition ever present at the fireside; for, next to the delusion of the Presidency in a man's mind, is that of making an old house new. The young wife was a financier and a philosopher, and soon saw the radical defect in frame and foundation, and plainly showed her liege lord that it would be cheaper to build a new house than to keep the old one in repair ten years. At last she put her foot down, that not another cent should be spent on that house with her consent. Behold! said she, the foundation is crumbling, the floors are uneven, the walls are cracked, and the roof leaks; what folly to talk of paint, or ornament, or addition on such a shattered domicil as this. The good man stood confounded before such an indictment of this idolized piece of architecture, and asked his enterprising wife what she proposed. Simply, said she, to tear this establishment all down, clear away the rubbish, dig a deep cellar, lay a broad foundation, and build thereon a house that shall stand for generations, perfect in every part.

The matter was under discussion for several years, during which time the wise woman avoided all repairs; for, said she, to put one nail or one pound of paint on the old house is to postpone the new one I am resolved to have. The good man proposed many compromises and substitutes, but she mildly rejected all alike, and quoted the Bible in favor of a house on a sound foundation; and in due time, as the result of her decision and clear-sightedness, there stood a substantial granite house in the same place, without spot or blemish, without a leak, or rat, or offensive odor, the embodiment of comfort, strength and beauty.

Now, if the women of the nation would take just this position in regard to the Republic, and turn their backs on all Democrats, Republicans, or Abolitionists who propose anything short of a "new house," we should soon have an end of all this constitutional tinkering and partial legislation.

Our fathers came hither to find "a land for the free and home for the brave;" but, alas! we put Freedom, the fair young bride of this Western Continent, in an old house, where rats, bats, and mould, and mildew, had held their carnival for ages; the same old house of class and caste in which despots, monarchs, emperors, kings, and czars had lived and died. True, we threw out a few graceful verandas, bay windows and porticos, in the form of grand declarations, liberal statutes and civil rights bills, but the old rust of a priviliged order was still in every beam and joist and joint, and the weak and humble found that the roof was not broad enough to cover the heads of all. Though we have no kings, nobles, castles, moats, or draw-bridges, yet we have "white male citizens" entrenched in all their rights, who look down on women and negroes as complacently as do kings and czars on peasants and serfs, and declare they have no rights Republicans are bound to respect. Yes; women of the Republic, every one of you, put your foot down, if possible, and let not another nail be driven, another ounce of paint put on this old house, that cannot stand before the thunders of eternal justice. We have prayed "thy kingdom come" for centuries, and lo! the day dawns; wise men and women believe it possible to realize equality on the earth. Too many see the light for this generation to repeat the blunder of the past in government. Let there be no reconstruction until we settle this one point, that they who obey the laws and support the State are the rightful citizens and rulers of the Republic. Leading Abolitionists even need a new baptism in the republican idea. In a recent conversation Gerrit Smith told me he would accept reconstruction with negro suffrage, even if woman was left out in the cold. After an education such as we have had for the last thirty years, in the school of anti-slavery, is all that we ask in this Republic that races and not persons shall stand equal before the law? With fifteen million tax-paying citizens disfranchised, is not the republican idea essentially violated? Shall John Stuart Mill, in the British Parliament, demand suffrage for all her Majesty's subjects, while leading minds in our country consent to another experiment in government that repudiates one-half its citizens? If, my noble cousin, you demand suffrage for the black man, on the ground of his humanity, his citizenship, from the purest patriotism, because in his disfranchisement you see the death of the republican idea, by what logic or safety do you ignore the woman by his side? If you base your claim on his manhood merely, you are no better than the feudal baron who fights for his own kin. I would not rejoice in a reconstruction that would give suffrage to woman and deny it to the black man, for I should still see the republican idea violated, and I known my rights were not secure so long as those of the humblest citizen were doubted or denied.

The question for this hour is a broader one than the rights of sex or race—it is the foundation principles of government, religion, social life. Only in equality, in a true republic, shall we find out what a noble manhood and womanhood are. Gerrit Smith even would have been ten times the man he is, if every woman he had met had been an individual power and principle, and not simply a reflection of himself or some other man. Just as the Southern aristocracy are dwarfed in the noblest elements of character by association as superiors with an ignorant, degraded race, so is man while woman sits an humble petitioner at his feet.

Let us not patch or paint the old house with constitutional amendments, joint resolutions, civil rights bills, and freedmen's bureaus; but let us build a new house, by giving every citizen the ballot to protect himself.

## CONGRESS AND WASHINGTON.

ON Tuesday, the 10th, Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, in the Senate, offered a concurrent resolution requesting the President to interpose the good offices of the United States to procure the release and discharge of citizens of the United States now held in Canada, and elsewhere, under the authority of the government of Great Britain, charged with participation in the so-called Fenian movement. It was laid over for the prerent.—The House bill fixing the number of Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and changing certain judicial districts, was called up, amended and passed. It provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice shall be filled until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and makes certain changes in the places of holding the Circuit Court of the United States.—The bill enlarging the public grounds surrounding the Capitol, was called up and passed.—In the House the Tariff bill came up as unfinished business of Monday. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wentworth (Ill.), Morrill (Vt.), Delano (Ohio), Boutwell (Mass.), Dawes (Mass.), Hooper (Mass.), Kasson (Iowa), Wilson (Iowa), Dodge (N. Y.), and Garfield (Ohio). The consideration of the various amendments to the bill was then resumed until all had been disposed of, when the bill was finally passed. Yeas 94, Nays 53.—The National Union Club has consolidated with the National Johnson Club, and will make a new organization under the control of Montgomery Blair.—The resignation of Postmaster-Gen. Dennison, Wednesday, July 11, created a sensation in political circles at Washington. It is well understood that his withdrawal from the Cabinet is occasioned by a conflict of political opinions. Mr. Dennison does not indorse the "My Policy" movement. Various rumors are afloat concerning other resignations which are expected to follow. Many a Judas watcheth anxiously for the spoils. A. W. Randall is, however, likely to be the successful devotee in this instance.—Gen. Grant has issued an important order, better late than never, directing his subordinate officers to arrest and detain for trial all persons in the rebellious States who shall commit crimes and offences, which are ignored by the local authorities, against the inhabitants, irrespective of color.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, a bill was passed extending for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of agricultural colleges.—A bill was also passed, 25 to 11, regulating the time and manner of holding elections for U. S. Senators.—The effort to re-annex Alexandria to the District of Columbia failed.—In the House the National Telegraph bill, authorizing the construction of telegraph lines on all mail routes, after a lengthy debate, was passed.—Thursday, July 12, the Senate voted, by 23 to 17, to postpone the consideration of the Tariff bill till December next; Mr. Wade (Ohio) earnestly protested against such action but without avail.—The House bill declaratory of an act concerning the issuing of registers to vessels in certain cases was taken up and passed.—A resolution was adopted placing at the disposal of the city authorities of Portland, Me., such tents, hospital furniture and clothing as can be spared by the army for the relief of the families rendered homeless and destitute by the recent conflagration.—A similar resolution was also passed in the House.—Friday, July 13, the Senate voted, 24 to 13, to postpone the Niagara Ship Canal bill until December.—On motion of Mr. Fessenden, a joint resolution was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of Internal taxes due prior to July 5, 1866, in the First Collection District of Maine, from persons owning property or doing business in the burned district of Portland, until the close of the next session of Congress.—In the House the Civil Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole and passed.—The Pennsylvania contested election case was considered and a resolution adopted, without division, that Mr. Dawson should retain his seat.—On Saturday, July 14, another important change in the Cabinet occurred. Attorney-Gen. Speed tendered his resignation and improved the opportunity to utter his protest against tha political course of President Johnson, and to denounce the proposed Philadelphia Convention.—The tax bill has received the signature of the President.—It being excessively warm on Saturday, the Senate session lasted but two hours and but little was accomplished. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Retrenchment, with an important amendment providing for an inquiry into the method of appointments, and the retention of appointees during good behavior.—There was a prolonged debate in the House on the bill authorizing the construction of railroad bridges over the Mississippi. It was finally passed with several amendments, one of which reserves the right to Congress to cause the removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the river.—The House has sustained Mr. Conkling in his attitude toward Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry, and exonerated him from all blame.—In the Senate on Monday, July 16, a joint resolution was passed directing the preparation by the Secretary of the Treasury, in a certified form, of all the laws regulating the collection of customs, and that they be sent to the next Congress.—Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Coinage, reported several bills relating to coinage, and weights and measures.—The Freedman's Bureau bill, vetoed by the President, was promptly passed by a vote of 33 to 12.—In the House the joint resolution appointing a Commission to report to Congress some more speedy, cheap and trustworthy means of transportation between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, was passed.—A bill exempting pensions from the Internal Revenue Tax was passed.—A message from the President vetoing the Freedman's Bureau bill, and reiterating his former objections, was received. The bill was at once passed over the veto by a vote of 104 to 33. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, was among those who voted to sustain the veto.—A letter from Gen. Dix indorsing the Philadelphia Convention has been received by Mr. Doolittle.—In the Senate, Tuesday, July 17, a bill was passed reviving the grade of General in the Army, and providing that Aides on the staff of the General shall not exceed six in number, to be selected from the line of the Army.—In the House, a resolution was passed furnishing commutation of rations at cost-price to all Union soldiers held as prisoners of war during the term of their imprisonment.—The consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell affair was resumed. Mr. Stevens's amendment to the majority report, accepting the resolution of the minority favoring the reprimand of Mr. Rousseau, was negatived by a strong vote. Other resolutions of a similar character were disagreed to. At last the minority resolve was passed, and the companions of Mr. Rosseau in his assault were ordered to be brought to the bar of the House.—The date of the recess or adjournment of Congress is still altogether problematical.

## LITERARY.

Mr. Proctor's memoir of Charles Lamb is very nearly nearly ready for issue.

The English Jesuits have a magazine of their own. It is called *The Month*.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, it is said, is revising his recent course of Lectures for publication.

Lee & Shepard announce "The Way of the World," a novel, by Wm. T. Adams ("Oliver Optic").

Messrs. Huntington & Co. have in press a new book on the *Cultivation of the Voice*, to be ready in September.

Messrs. Moxon & Co., London, have just issued a beautiful little shilling edition of Hood's Poems.

Mr. James Hannay is about to publish "A Course of English Literature," devoted especially to modern authors.

Miss Harriet Parr's "Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, called The Maid," is just published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, London.

Mr. R. R. Howison's History of the War for Southern Independence, is now in press, and is to appear simultaneously in Europe and in this country.

Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt have just issued new and beautiful editions of Heine's "Pictures of Travel," and "Book of Songs."

The New York *Citizen* proposes to become early in the Fall a daily evening paper. Its weekly edition will be continued as usual.

The *Nation* having tried the plan of a half size semi-weekly issue, has abandoned it, and returned to its former weekly proportions.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* published on the 1st of June the second article, by M. Reville, upon "The Gospel in Relation to Modern Criticism."

The Paris papers announce the death of M. Mery, the celebrated French writer, at the age of sixty-six. He had been ill for the last six months.

The *Shilling Magazine*, started by Mr. Samuel Lucas with great hopes and expectations, has collapsed and ceased to exist, after a career of a twelvemonth.

An article entitled "Early Days of Cowper at Olney," in the *Sunday at Home*, contains extracts from several unpublished MSS. of the poet, and from the private diary of John Newton.

Dr. John Young, F.R.S.E., F. G. S., has been appointed by Sir George Grey to fill the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Prof. Rodgers.

Mr. Grant Duff's "Studies in European Politics," just published, are in seven chapters, republished, some almost intact, others with much alteration and addition, from the *North British* and *National* Reviews and *Fraser's Magazine*.

Francis A. Boyd, a negro, has applied to the United States Court, at Louisville, for a copyright on a book, a poem in three parts, entitled "To Columbians," and dedicated to Lincoln, Grant and Butler.

Mr. Geo. L. Whitney, of Chicago, is now preparing for the press a publication to be called the "Michigan Quarterly Register and Annual Calendary."

Draper & Halliday, Boston, have in press, "Winer's Idioms of the New Testament Diction," revised by Prof. J. Henry Thayer of Andover Theological Seminary, and "Murphy's Commentary on Exodus."

Prof. Aufrecht, of Edinburgh, has been for some time engaged on a complete Glossary to the Rig-Veda, which has at length gone to press. It will be published in six quarto parts. The full title is, "A Complete Glossary to the Rig-Veda, with Constant Reference to the Atharva-Veda."

*The North British Review* (Leonard Scott Publishing Co.), contains: The Roman Element in Civilization; the Sea Fisheries Commission; Venetian Relazioni; Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies of the East; Baker's Exploration in Central Africa; Colonial Policy in the Government of Colored Races; Edmund About; Disinfection.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press new editions of Becker's "Charicles" and "Gallus;" the second volume of the Emperor's "*Vie de Jules Cesar*," in French; Quackenbos's "Practical Arithmetic," and cheap popular editions of several modern standard novels, including Miss Mulock's "Olive" and "The Head of the Family," Mrs. Gaskell's "Mary Barton," and T. A. Trollope's "Lindisfarn Chase."

*Littell's Living Age* for July 21 (Littell, Son & Co., Boston), reprints Baker's Great Basin of the Nile, from the *Examiner*; Diary of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Windham, M. C., from the Edinburgh *Review*; Madonna Mary, part 6, by Mrs. Oliphant; The Bursting of the Bund, from the *Spectator*; Outbreak of Hostilities, from the *Economist*; The War in Germany, from *Saturday Review*; The Source of the Nile, from the London *Review*; Chief Justice Chase's Tour, from the N. Y. *Evening Post*.

A new serial novel, by Henry Kingsley, entitled "Silcote of Silcotes," was commenced in the July number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. The author of "The Story of Elizabeth" (supposed to be Miss Thackeray) begins a tale called "The Village on the Cliff," in *The Cornhill Magazine* for the present month; and *All the Year Round*, in which "The Second Mrs. Tillotson" is drawing near her end, announces "The Tale of Aunt Margaret's Trouble, by a new writer," to be commenced in July. This "new writer" is said to be Mr. Edmund Yates.

T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, have in press and nearly ready, a new book, by Mrs Henry Wood, printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof sheets, purchased by them from Mrs. Wood, and which will be issued in America in advance of the publication in Europe. It is entitled "Elster's Folly." They have also in press "A Woman's Thoughts about Women," by the author of "John Halifax;" "Married at Last," by Annie Thomas; "Story of Elizabeth," by Miss Thackeray, daughter of Wm. M. Thackeray, Esq.; "Fanchon the Cricket," by Geo. Sand; "The Lady's and Gentleman's Science and Etiquette, or Guide to Perfect Manners in Society," by Count D'Orsay and Countess de Calabrella.

## ART ITEMS.

Mr. R. H. Park, sculptor, is engaged upon a bust of the late Lieut.-Gen. Scott.

Akers, the sculptor, loses heavily by the Portland fire. His studio in the City Hall, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed.

A bust of the late Richard Cobden, by Mr. Thomas Woolner, is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

Baron Marochetti, sculptor, and Mr. George Richmond, artist, have been elected Royal Academicians in London, in place of the late John Gibson and Sir Charles Eastlake.

Stephen B. Guion has presented to the Central Park Commissioners a bronze statue of Commerce, to be placed in Central Park as soon as the pedestal is finished. This statue cost $20,000 in gold; and from what we learn is a splendid affair. It was on exhibition at Paris after it was finished, and was highly commended as a work of art. It is now at the Central Park. Mr. Guion is a native of this city, but is now one of the leading merchants in Liverpool, England—of the American house of Guion & Co., at that port—and he takes this method of testifying his devotion to the place of his nativity.

## THE FRAMINGHAM MEETING.

BOSTON, July 6, 1866.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

MY DEAR FRIEND: The following are the names and contributions returned to me as the result of our Fourth of July collection at "Framingham Grove."

Yours truly, JOHN T. SARGENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. Franklin | $1 00 |
| Benjamin Breed | 50 |
| Richard T. Buck | 5 00 |
| John Curtis | 1 00 |
| Cash | 25 |
| John H. McIntire | 1 00 |
| William B. Harrington | 1 00 |
| Cash | 2 00 |
| C. B. Norris | 50 |
| Cash | 25 |
| Cash, 20, 25, | 45 |
| Cash | 2 00 |
| J. T. S. | 1 00 |
| Cash | 50 |
| Mr. Butts | 1 00 |
| Cash | 12 |
| " | 20 |
| " | 25 |
| " | 25 |
| Samson D. Talbot | 20 |
| Cash | 25 |
| J. Sawyer | 1 00 |
| T. Ide | 25 |
| Cash | 50 |
| Lydia Mendon | 50 |
| Charles Metcalf | 1 00 |
| James Weston | 25 |
| Mrs. A. H. Bigelow | 2 00 |
| L. Bigelow | 5 00 |
| N. & H. Swasey | 1 00 |
| A. H. Allen | 50 |
| Joseph Lewers | 11 |
| Sallie Holley | 1 00 |
| Cash | 25 |
| " | 25 |
| N. P. Osborn | 1 00 |
| A. L. Maynard | 1 00 |
| John Marshall | 1 00 |
| E. G. Wood | 1 00 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| Louisa A. Rice | 1 50 |
| Andrew Davison | 1 00 |
| George J. Adams | 1 00 |
| Mary and John Howes | 1 00 |
| H. G. O. Blake | 1 00 |
| Theodore Brown | 1 00 |
| E. C. Aldrich | 1 00 |
| J. R. Wigginson | 1 00 |
| Mary C. Sawyer | 1 00 |
| C. K. Whipple | 1 00 |
| Dio Lewis | 1 00 |
| E. Duuscomb, Boston, for A. S. Standard | 3 00 |
| Katy C. A. | 50 |
| Cash | 30 |
| J. H. Brigham | 1 00 |
| Cash | 25 |
| S. W. Tibbets | 1 00 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| S. Heywood | 50 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| C. Needham, W. Newton | 50 |
| C. M. S. | 1 00 |
| By Friends | 2 20 |
| John Watkins | 1 00 |
| J. H. Hero | 1 00 |
| Cash | 50 |
| " | 25 |
| " | 50 |
| J. H. Allen | 20 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| L. H. Smith | 1 00 |
| Cash | 50 |
| L. Jackson | 25 |
| Cash | 50 |
| S. Dutcher | 2 00 |
| A Friend | 25 |
| O. G. Cheever | 25 |
| Maria S. Page | 50 |
| Anna Gardner | 1 00 |
| D. B. Morey | 1 00 |
| P. Legge | 25 |
| Total | $71 03 |

The amount given was $66 58. The difference of $4 45 is doubtless owing to some whose names are down not having paid.

The Finance Committee was composed of Messrs. N. B. Spooner, Charles L. Remond, Lewis Ford, Mrs. Mary C. Sawyer and Sallie Holley.

In addition to the foregoing, I would report also that since my last communication to you relative to a deficit in our late "N. E. Convention" returns, Mr. N. B. Spooner has handed me another paper which had been among the missing, and which I now transcribe, thus:

Please credit accordingly on the list of the late "N. E. Convention" contributions—additional.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Dudley | 1 00 |
| Samuel L. Young | 1 00 |
| N. T. Allen | 1 00 |
| Elizabeth Jones | 1 00 |
| E. G. Lucas | 2 00 |
| Cash | 15 |
| Eph. J. Potter | 1 00 |
| Ed. C. Towne | 1 00 |
| Cash | 25 |
| J. S. Rogers | 1 00 |
| A. Foster | 1 00 |
| S. R. Calthrop | 1 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| Cash | 25 |
| Mary C. Sawyer | 2 00 |
| D. A. W. | 3 00 |
| C. B. Morey | 1 00 |
| A Friend | 50 |
| " | 50 |
| " | 25 |
| Cash | 1 00 |
| " | 60 |
| " | 1 00 |
| " | 1 00 |
| " | 25 |
| Miss R. Bradford | 1 00 |
| Henry Abbott | 8 00 |
| N. Allen | 1 00 |
| Cash | 1 00 |
| C. M. Severance | 5 00 |
| John B. Bailey | 1 00 |
| George W. Simonds | 50 |
| J. H. Brigham | 1 00 |
| Jonathan Buffum | 1 00 |
| Cash | 10 |
| " | 50 |
| " | 1 00 |
| Total | $45 35 |

To be added to previous reports of the "N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention."

Please publish also additional to the list of

*Pledges at the N. E. Convention.*

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Snow, Jr. | $100 00 |
| John Wolf | 10 00 |
| L. A. Grimes | 1 00 |
| Charles F. Fitz | 1 00 |
| Anna E. Dickinson | 100 00 |
| *Pledges at Framingham Grove, July 4th.* | |
| Wendell Phillips | $5 00 |
| Dr. H. O. Stone | 3 00 |
| Rev. G. W. Stacey | 1 00 |

THE colored men of New Jersey are moving to contest legally their right to the ballot. Claiming that, as tax-payers, representation is due them in the enactment and administration of the laws, they will offer their votes at the next election, and, if refused, they will bring the matter to the courts, and there lay open the whole question of suffrage. The most intelligent and wealthy colored men of the State lead the enterprise, which retains for its chief lawyer, Gen. B. F. Butler.

A MAN coming home late one night a little more than "half seas," feeling thirsty, procured a glass of water and drank it. In doing so he swallowed a small ball of silk which lay in the bottom of the tumbler, the end catching in his teeth. Feeling something in his mouth, and not knowing what it was, he began pulling at the end, and the little ball unrolling, and still no end apparently. Terrified, he shouted at the top of his voice, "Wife! wife! I say wife, come here, I am unravelling!"

A woman being enjoined to try the effect of kindness on her husband, and being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had tried "bilin water," and it didn't do a bit of good. She was rather doubtful about the efficacy of coals.

## Special Notices.


NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, with 1,000 illustrations, by S. R. WELLS, of the *Phrenological Journal*. One handsome 12 mo. vol. 768 pages. Post paid $5. Agents wanted. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y. 7.10

THOSE desiring information in regard to the next session of Medical Lectures for women, please address Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., or Mrs. Mrs. M. A. Densmore, M. D., 361 West 34th street, N. Y., or Mrs. C. F. Wells, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 Nassau street, New York, will supply THE STANDARD to news dealers and others in or out of the city.

THE STANDARD IN PHILADELPHIA.—T. B. PUGH, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, has THE STANDARD for sale. BENJAMIN C. BACON, at the office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, will supply specimen copies, and receive and forward new subscriptions for THE STANDARD.

THE STANDARD IN BOSTON.—JOHN J. DYER & CO., No. 35 School street, as our agents in Boston, will hereafter receive and forward subscriptions for THE STANDARD, and supply single copies to such as desire.

THE LA TOURETTEE HOUSE,

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

is now open for guests. It may be reached by the Newark steamers and by the cars of the New Jersey Central Railroad.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

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Clinton Hall, up stairs, Astor Place, New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All Colored Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, are requested to call at this office without delay, U. S. ARMY AGENCY,

(Up Stairs), 243 Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVED, JUNE 1, FROM 64 BLEECKER STREET.

P. S.—Those residing out of New York and in the adjoining States, by sending their address and stating Regiment and Company to which belonged, will receive information by mail valuable to them.

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. This Institution, established in 1862, is located in Bristol, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, twenty miles above Philadelphia.

The course of Instruction embraces all the English Branches, with the Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting.

The Fall term commences on the first Third-day of the Ninth month (September).

For Circulars or farther particulars address

RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Principal, Bristol Pa.



## Advertisements.

OF ALL MUSIC BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG "MERRY CHIMES" IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED TO BE THE BEST. This new book of Mr. L. O. EMERSON'S has already met with a sale altogether unprecedented—and though his previous work, "THE GOLDEN WREATH," reached its three hundredth edition of one thousand copies each, present appearances indicate that the "MERRY CHIMES" will go beyond it.

The Elementary Department contains JUST THOSE PECULIAR ELEMENTS, that ATTRACT and RETAIN the ATTENTION of CHILDREN. The Songs are not old and time-worn—sung through a dozen books—but, NEW and SPARKLING. Adapted to all Occasions, and alive with the SPIRIT of TIMES. Price 50 cents a copy—$5,00 a dozen. Specimen Pages on application. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

THE ORGANIST'S PORTFOLIO.—A Series of Voluntaries from the works of ANCIENT and MODERN COMPOSERS. By EDWARD F. RIMBAULT.

These voluntaries designed for the Organ, are likewise admirably adapted for performance upon the CABINET ORGAN and all other MODERN REED INSTRUMENTS.

Price $4,00, on receipt of which copies will be mailed post-free. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St., Boston.

PARLOR ORGANS.

CARHART & NEEDHAM,

ESTABLISHED 1846,

Are the oldest manufacturers of improved Reed Instruments in the United States, and are the inventors and patentees of the essential improvements made in this class of instruments up to the present date.

During this long period they have manufactured a vast number of instruments of all styles; AND WHEREVER THEY HAVE BEEN EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH THE INSTRUMENTS OF OTHER MAKERS, THEY HAVE INVARIABLY TAKEN THE HIGHEST PREMIUM.

THE LAST TRIUMPH OF CARHART & NEEDHAM.

At the Fair of the American Institute held in New York in 1865, Carhart & Needham received the *Special Gold Medal* over all other reed instruments in competition. The judges were Dr. Wm. Berge, C. B. eSymour (critic of the N. Y. *Times*), Thomas Appleton, organ builder of Boston, George Gardine, organ builder of New York, and Dr. E. Ringer, an expert.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SEVERAL REPORTS OF THE JUDGES:

From report of Dr. Wm. Berge.

"The quality of the tone is the best I have ever heard; and the number of stops surpassed my expectations. The delicacy of *touch* and the quickness of *speech* are remarkable. I consider the Parlor Organ of Carhart & Needham to be the best on exhibition, and entitled to the highest award of the Institute."

From the report of C. B. Seymour.

"The undersigned thinks it proper to suggest that Carhart & Needham should receive a Special First Premium for their large Parlor Organ."

From report of Thomas Appleton.

"No. 526 is the best for, 1st, It contains more reeds and of greater variety than any other. 2d. The reeds are placed above the key-board, thereby allowing a greater volume of sound to be heard. 3, The successful application of the swell which makes this instrument resemble the church organ more nearly than any previous arrangement. 4th, The voicing of the reeds is remarkable, and in the smoothness and quality of tone they resemble pipes more than reeds. *The instrument is undoubtedly superior to any ever before constructed with reeds.*"

From the report of George Jardine.

"Carhart & Needham were the first in the world to discover and demonstrate that vibrating tongues or reeds can descend lower in the bass with the very finest quality of tone, rich, round and full, of quick articulation and free from *windiness*, right down to the 32 feet tone of C. C. CC."

From report of Dr. Ringer.

"No 526 is the best for its superior softness, evenness and power of tone, being less reedy than in any instrument I have examined. 2d. For the great number of keys of different character of tone, which give the player an almost infinite variety of combinations."

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

AWARDS TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute to CARHART & NEEDHAM, for the best reed instrument on exhibition—a most deserved testimonial.

"They are an exceedingly good substitute for an organ and I can speak of them in the highest terms."

GEO. W. MORGAN.

"I have found them to be the *finest instrument of the class I ever saw.*

GEO. F. BRISTOW.

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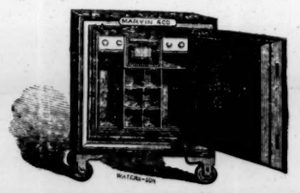

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# Miscellaneous Department.

## LINES TO HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

SUGGESTED BY READING HIS LATE SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Have the bright and glowing visions
Faded from thy longing sight,
Like the gorgeous tints of even
Mingling with the shades of night?

Didst thou hope to see thy country,
Wearing Justice as a crown,
Standing foremost 'mid the nations
Worthy of the world's renown?

Didst thou think the grand fruition
Reached the fulness of its time,
When the crater of God's judgment
Overflowed the nation's crime?

That thy people, purged by fire,
Would have trod another path,
Careful lest their feet should stumble
On the cinders of God's wrath?

And again the injured negro
Grind the dreadful mills of fate,
Pressing out the fearful vintage
Of the nation's scorn and hate?

Sadder than the crimson shadows
Hung for years around our skies,
Are the hopes so fondly cherished,
Fading now before thine eyes?

Not in vain has been thy hoping,
Though thy fair ideals fade,
If like one of God's tall aloes
Thou art ripening in the shade.

There is light beyond the darkness,
Joy beyond the present pain;
There is hope in God's great justice
And the negro's rising brain.

Though before the timid counsels
Truth and Right may seem to fail,
God hath bathed his sword in judgment,
And his arm shall yet prevail.

FRANCES E. W. HARPER.

## WATER.

We have lost the sense of the sacredness of water. In the Eastern lands, where water was exceedingly scarce, it was held in an esteem amounting almost to veneration. It was not merely the emblem, it was the element of all life and purity. A sacred and sanctifying property was attributed to it. The river was worshipped as if it was divine. The bubbling fountain owed its motion to the touch of angels; a well was an heirloom and inheritance for ages; enemies shook hands and chatted by the living spring in the wilderness. In the East, bathing was a holy act. The most sacred persons, on the most solemn occasions, made a rite of it. The statues of the gods were duly washed in pure water. The sprinkling of water on the sick and the sinful was supposed to act with the efficacy of a charm. The cleansing of holy vessels and of household utensils was one of the ceremonies of religion.

But in the West water is too common to be worshipped or to be sacredly used. Cheapest of all elements, it is despised and employed only in menial services. It is a slave, not sanctifier. In the higher departments of life we think we can do without it; think that beer and wine are better as drink, and that the oily coating of the skin is better as a protection and comfort. We compel water to make money for us, but we will not allow it to give us health, cheerfulness, vigor, a clear mind and a sweet heart. We force it to turn the mill-wheels and work the machinery by which saws are kept in motion, and paper is made, and wearing fabrics are woven, but we think it unworthy to regenerate our homes, prolong our lives and bring happiness to our children. We keep it rushing beneath our factories, but we will not permit it to gladden our homes. We have forgotten its spiritual uses. But if we were tempted to impute a divine efficacy to any element, we should certainly choose water as the principle which nature employed as the medium of her saving grace. The very touch of it to the skin is reviving to the whole person, inside and outside.

Nothing might well be regarded still as a sacred act, which the innermost man and woman is intested. When, after a long, dusty journey by rail, or a day's work in the bustling part of the town, or a heated walk in the streets, or many hours of toil in the factory or the shop, we turn water into our bathing-tub, till it comes up high, and, stripping off the soiled clothes of the counting-room or the store, get in and let the cool, fresh liquid flow over every part of the body, cleanse the air, wash the dust from eyes and ears, carry off all impurities from the skin, and quicken that wonderful coating of the body till it tingles all over with delight, something more than corporeal cleansing is accomplished. The drops seem to get inside, to creep along the nerves, to penetrate all the cavities of the lungs, to wind in and out among the convolutions of the brain, to trickle down the spinal marrow and feed the fountains of cheer in the secret places of the heart.

We come out from the bath healthier and happier. Care is washed out, and perplexity, and worry, and fatigue; sadness is banished and sorrow disappears. If, in addition to this, we put on clean linen and clothe ourselves fresh, it is not too much to say that we are new creatures; life is new, the world is new; we have new thoughts, and desires, and anticipations, and hopes. Then we are lovers of the truth and of our fellow-men. We are kind; we can bless the poor; we can forgive our enemies; we are in the mood of worship; we are grateful and glad, and we wonder that we should ever have been otherwise than grateful and glad.—*Rev. O. B. Frothingham.*

## AN ADMIRABLE PIECE OF SARCASM.

Mr. Ruskin, the eloquent art critic, and a friend of the laboring classes, was asked to go to Bradford, Eng., to talk with the merchants about the new Merchants' Exchange they were going to build. But when he got there, he declared that he must talk about something else. They wanted to get an idea from him as to the architecture of the building. In the course of his remarks he sketches some of the designs suitable for pagan, money-getting Bradford, in this sarcastic strain:

I suggest decorating its frieze with pendant purses; and making its pillars broad at the base for the sticking of bills. And in the inmost chambers of it, there might be a statue of Brittania of the market, who may have, perhaps *advisably*, a partridge for her crest, typical at once of her courage in fighting for noble ideas, and of her interest in game; and around its neck the inscription in golden letters, *Perdix fovit quæ non peperit.* Then, for her spear, she might have a weaver's beam; and on her shield, instead of her cross, the Milanese boar, semi-fleeced, with the town of Gennesaret proper, in the field and the legend, "In the best market," and her corslet of leather, folded over her heart in the shape of a purse with thirty slits in it for a piece of money to go in at, on each day of the month. And I doubt not but that people would come to see your Exchange and its goddess with applause.

Having gone so far with drawing the Exchange, he suggests a plan of life. He says:

Your ideal of human life is, I think, that it should be passed in a pleasant, undulating world, with iron and coal everywhere underneath it. On each pleasant bank of the world is to be beautiful mansions with two wings; and stables, and coach houses; a moderately sized park; a large garden and hot houses, pleasant carriage drives through the shrubberies. In the mansion are to live the favored votaries of the goddess; the English gentleman with his gracious wife, and his beautiful family, always able to have the boudoir and the jewels for the wife, and the beautiful ball-dresses for the daughters, and hunters for the sons, and a shooting in the highland for himself. At the bottom of the bank there is to be this mill; not less than a quarter of a mile long, with a steam engine at each end, and two in the middle, and a chimney three hundred feet high. In the mill are to be in constant employment from eight hundred to a thousand workers, who never drink, *never strike*, always go to church on Sunday, and always express themselves in respectful language.

In speaking of Judas Iscariot he says:

We do great injustice to Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money lover, and like all money lovers, did not understand Christ; could not make out the worth of Him, or the meaning of Him. He did not want Him to be killed. He was horror-struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly and hanged himself. How many of our present money seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them. He did not understand Christ; yet believed in Him much more than most of us do; had seen him do miracles, thought he was quite strong enough to shift for Himself, and he, Judas, might quite as well make his own little bye-perquisites out of the affair. Christ would come out well enough, and he might have his thirty pieces.

The London *Reader*, from which this extract is made, says if sermons were preached in this style our cathedrals would be filled.

## GARIBALDI.

Among the military heroes who will soon become conspicuous in the European war, few will command more attention in the United States than Garibaldi. So filled up with vicissitude has been his checkered life, and his personal history is so identified with great events, that his career will be watched, irrespective of the cause which he may espouse. At present, having left his island home at Caprera, he is with the vanguard in the armies of the Italian kingdom, fighting for Venetia, and in his own person will be a perfect embodiment of the spirit of "Young Italy." The memory of the exploits of his red-shirted volunteers still fires the enthusiasm of the youth of the nation. The chance of a war with Austria is seized on by this class with an avidity that could ill brook the restraint imposed by years of peace. They thirst for Rome as the capital, hoping to re-establish the ancient prestige of the empire; they demand Venetia to restore the integrity of the national domain, and, in their ardor for liberty, cherish very little veneration for his Holiness Pius IX., because the great ecclesiastical establishment which he represents is supposed to be inimical to free institutions. They once before fought the eagles of Austria, but their work was left unfinished by the peace of Villafranca, and they now strike for Italy's complete redemption. The period of inaction has ended.

Garibaldi is now sixty years of age, having been born at Nice, July 4, 1806. In 1834 he was already a political exile, on account of revolutionary views, and soon found an opportunity to embark for Brazil, where he at first engaged in commercial pursuits, which proved uncongenial, and soon after he espoused the cause of Uruguay, then fighting for her independence. On another occasion he organized a flotilla for the defence of Montevideo, at various times commanding an Italian legion. A portion of the latter accompanied Garabaldi to Italy in 1848, to join the forces of Charles Albert, in Piedmont. He was repeatedly in sharp engagements with the French and Austrians, always acquitting himself with valor, and gaining wide repute for adroit military manœuvres. Being finally overpowered by disparity of numbers, he rejected the Austrian offer for surrender, and, with a small remnant of his force, made his way toward Venice in fishing-boats, intending to elude the squadron blockading that port. He gained the shore, and survived many perils, the punishment of death being decreed against all who should afford him food or shelter. Meanwhile his devoted wife, Anna (to whom he was married in South America, and who had accompanied him through every vicissitude), died, overcome with exhaustion. Fleeing through Tuscany and Sardina, the unfortunate man took refuge on a friendly vessel, arriving in New York in 1850, there to engage in the humble occupation of making candles on Staten Island. After a time he resumed his former occupation as mariner, but availed himself of the privilege of returning to Italy, and in 1859 once more entered the list against the Austrians. Peace found Garibaldi among the victors, but, as the event proves, peace was not lasting, and he has once more buckled on the sword to finish the work.

## THE ART OF PHOTO-SCULPTURE.

"Our Social Bees," by Dr. Andrew Wynter, of London, is pleasantly described by the London *Examiner* as a book which shows us how "our fellow-bees are at work to provide omnibuses, water supply, houses, iron work, tools, false hair for the ladies, and sweetmeats for the children." The Doctor also sets forth the tricks of horse-dealer and wine merchant, uses his medical knowledge to good purpose in pointing out the fallacy of such manias as that for dieting down fat, and in all that he writes is genial and straightforward.

Among his sketches is the following interesting account of the new art of photo-sculpture:

"The person sitting for his bust or statuette must first go through the process of having photographic pictures made of his whole figure and features, as seen from different points of view. In order to obtain these he has to enter the camera-room, which, in Paris, is a large, circular apartment, lighted from the top. The sitter is placed in the desired attitude, or *pose*, on a raised round platform, exactly in the centre of the apartment. This circular platform is divided at its base into twenty-four equal segments, and each of these segments is commanded, as it were, by a camera, placed in the circular wall of the apartment at equal distances apart. At a given signal twenty-four photographs are taken of the sitter simultaneously: thus a perfect view of every part of his figure and features is obtained in the twenty-four lineal sections of himself, fixed upon the *cartes de visite*. But, asks the reader, how can these flat portraits be made to yield a statuette or a bust? This is done by a purely mechanical process, the first step towards which is the enlargement of the *cartes de visite*.

"By means of a solar camera or a magic lantern, these are enlarged to the size required, and their outlines and leading details are transferred with a pencil to large pieces of drawing-paper, which form the working drawings of the sculptor. He now has to transfer these outlines and details to the lump of clay which is to form his model. This is done by means of the pantograph, a well-known instrument in the arts, the office of which is to transfer the lines it follows, with a tracer placed at one end of the instrument, to a knife or style placed at the other end, with mathematical accuracy. This part of the operation is conducted by two persons; one applies the tracer to the outlines of the enlarged photograph, the other directs the style or cutter to the lump of clay upon which these outlines have to be cut. The rapidity with which the lump of clay is transformed into the rude outline of a human figure, as the operation goes on, is perfectly marvellous. A few swift cuts give the leading outlines; and when these are accomplished, the artist proceeds more carefully to finish the intermediate parts, and to put in the details, by means of the same agency.

"The pedestal on which his clay is placed is marked out into twenty-four divisions, like the platform on which the sitter is *posed;* the artist has, therefore, only to refer to the number inscribed on the pedestal supporting his clay, and then to the number of the lineal section, to be enabled to trace it at once, or to make any correction if it is needed. By this mechanical contrivance the most delicate details of dress, of form, or of feature are impressed at once upon the clay direct from nature itself. The creases of the clothes, the peculiarities of attitude and of form, which enable us to identify an old friend even at a distance, are caught, and fixed upon the clay in a manner few artists could achieve, and none with such absolute faithfulness as is done by this process. The art of photo-sculpture by no means supersedes the hand of the skilled artist; it merely plays the part of a faithful assistant, giving accurate outlines to his clay. It does not pretend to impress mind upon it; that must be left, as of old, to the artist. The delicate details—the life and fire which the human intellect alone can impart to the clay—must still be left to the sculptor to carry out. This he can do with ease and rapidity; for all the rough hewing, so to speak has been done for him, and in the most unerring manner."

## SAMUEL JOHNSON.

There appears occasionally, in some periodical of the progressive sort, a sermon or magazine article—always welcome to a small class of readers—bearing the name of Samuel Johnson. Occasionally he is announced to speak in Boston, and a few people in the city know how much such an announcement signifies. But the number is comparatively small. A large class of those who sigh over the insufficiency of pulpit teaching are unaware that our neighboring city of Lynn, the fairest of cities in external beauty, holds in her heart one of that choice group of religious teachers in which we count Collyer and Wasson, Furness and Frothingham, and Freeman Clarke, who are redeeming the American pulpit from the stigma of falsehood and cowardice it has too well earned. Among these stands Samuel Johnson, less widely known, but equal in stature.

As a speaker, Mr. Johnson is not eloquent, in the ordinary use of the term. His flowing and faultless enunciation, his simple, unpretending style of delivery, do not even suggest oratory. His aim is to express his thoughts, to enforce his convictions. To this end he spares no labor, grudges no material, and his resources seem exhaustless. He leaves no loose work, no ragged edges. As terse in expression and as affluent in illustration as Emerson, he keeps the thread of his discourse, if not more perfectly, at least more obviously to his listeners. Obscure at times he may be, because his birds fly higher than some windows; but his most marked characteristics are clearness of thought and power of systematizing, with a rare command of the resources of scholarship—history, science and literature.

In person Mr. Johnson is of medium size, decidedly dark, by no means distinguished-looking in the "novelette" sense; and yet an eye accustomed to selection would single him out at once from ordiary men as a man with a purpose; sharp, nervous, strongly pronounced in person and manner, and yet singularly well-poised and controlled. Doubtless he has some sharp angles, some defects. He is certainly not a man of gigantic mould. Such men grow not in clusters, but singly; at wide intervals of space and time.

Our century has borne its aloe-blossom. The fragrance of Theodore Parker's life still sweetens the labors of these younger workers he left behind; and among them all is none more faithful and valiant than Samuel Johnson; while it is rare to find one in whom is united so much of scholarly culture with absolute simplicity of life and character. Devout, earnest, refined almost to fastidiousness, yet the boldest thinkers of New England know him for one to whom they may safely go for sympathy and furtherance in their highest convictions; or, as Alcott has it, their "latest thought."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

## LICENSED THIEVES.

Among the professional London thieves there is said to be a remarkable class having the singular name of *licensed thieves.* These licensed rogues are said to be in the employment of the police, the detectives especially. Strange tales are told about them. It is said that a detective, anxious for fame, and nothing scrupulous as to the means of its accomplishment, will perhaps see a *wire* busily employed at his nefarious trade of picking pockets in the streets. By chance the wretch does his work cleverly, and so the policeman embraces the opportunity of making his acquaintance. He frightens the thief by telling him what he has seen, and hints that he can bring so and so against him; but if he will render him some private assistance, he shall be let alone for the present. If the thief agrees, he thus gets his license; and dearly he has to pay for it. When the policeman wants a case for the sessions or the assizes, the thief must work. By discovering and furnishing secret information, he puts the policeman upon the right track of obtaining information sufficient to get up a case. The more of this work the spy does, the more he has to perform, and the further he becomes involved. At length the licensed thief quarrels with his employer, or refuses to do his bidding. Then comes his own doom. His license is taken from him, something is brought against him, and he is probably condemned to penal servitude for many years. We tell the following story as it was told to us. A robbery of plate had been committed; the suspicions of the police guided them to the delinquent; but they could obtain no clew by which to prove the charge they had against him. He was, however, apprehended, and thrust into the cell. Another thief, known to the police, was thrust into the same cell, with secret instructions to act the spy.

The spy had not been long in the cell before he began to speak very bitterly of the police, because of what he alleged to be their bad usage of himself. Presently he took half a crown out of his boot, and thrust it into the fire, saying, "There; that evidence is gone. "What evidence?" said the suspected man. "That I am a maker of money," answered the spy, who proceeded to describe in glowing colors his lucrative method of manufacturing base coin. The two became very confidential, and the spy began to bewail his want of silver with which to continue his business when he obtained his liberty. The bait took. The suspected man confessed that he had some silver which he had stolen. They at once agreed to partnership, and the next morning they were both set at liberty. The spy was furnished, it is said, by the police, with moulds, etc., and he fixed the time with his new friend to commence the manufacture. They were soon at work. One evening while they were melting the plate, the police, as previously arranged, suddenly rushed in. The spy was allowed to escape; but the real thief was caught. The career of the spy did not last long. The police became tired of him; he was beginning to know too much, and it was necessary to get rid of him. For anything we know to the contrary, this licensed thief is now undergoing penal servitude. To what extent this kind of service is rendered to the police can never be completely known; but sufficient is known to lower the popular estimate of the skill of the detectives. They do exceedingly little in the way of actual and direct discovery by means of their own independent and individual intelligence. Compared with the great bulk of undetected crime, the success of the detectives is significantly small. "In consequence of information received," is a convenient formula for the police, the full meaning of which is best known to themselves and their (sometimes criminal) assistants. The morality of setting a thief to catch a thief passes muster in the English force; but they do these things better in America. Mr. Pinkerton's system for the detective police in America is vastly superior to the British system. He sets no thief to catch a thief, but works by pure and honorable means, and keeps his entire force of agents beyond the reach of the temptations which arise from rewards and unfair means.

## THE PRINCESS CARABOO.

Early in the year 1865 there died at Bristol a female of considerable personal attractions, whose early history was amusing enough, yet took a strong hold upon credulous persons half a century since. She pretended to be a native of Javasu, in the Indian Ocean, and to have been carried off by pirates, by whom she had been sold to the captain of a brig. Her first appearance was in the Spring of 1817, at Almondsbury, in Gloucestershire. Having been ill-used when on board the ship, she had jumped overboard, she said, swam on shore and wandered about six weeks before she came to Almondsbury. She appears next to have found her way to Bath, and there to have created a sensation in the literary and fashionable circles of the city and other places, which lasted till it was discovered that the whole affair was a romance, cleverly sustained and acted out by a young and prepossessing girl, who sought to maintain the imposition by the invention of hieroglyphics and characters to represent her native language.

In 1817 there was published at Bristol a narrative of this singular imposition, "practised upon the benevolence of a lady residing in the vicinity of Bristol by a young woman of the name of Mary Willcocks, *alias* Baker, *alias* Bakerstendht, *alias* Caraboo, Princess of Javasu;" for which work Bird, the royal academician, drew two portraits.

It was ascertained that she was a native of Witheridge, in Devonshire, where her father was a cobbler. She appears to have taken flight to America, and in 1624 she returned to England, and hired apartments in New Bond Street, where she exhibited herself to the public at the charge of one shilling; but she did not attract any great attention.

On being deposed from the honors which had been awarded to her, "the Princess" retired into comparatively humble life, and married. There was a kind of grim humor in the occupation which she subsequently followed, that of an importer of leeches; but she conducted her operations with much judgment and ability, and carried on her trade with credit to herself and satisfaction to her customers. The quondam "Princess" died, leaving a daughter, who like her mother, is described as very beautiful.

There is also a very strange story of the Princess having got an introduction to Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena, of which affair the following account appeared in *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, September 13, 1817:

"A letter from Sir Hudson Lowe, lately received from St. Helena, forms at present the leading topic of conversation in the higher circles. It states that, on the day preceding the date of the last dispatches, a large ship was discovered in the offing. The wind was strong from the S.S.E. After several hours' tacking, with apparent intention to reach the island, the vessel was observed to bear away for the N.W., and in the course of an hour the boat was seen entering the harbor. It was rowed by a single person. Sir Hudson went alone to the beach, and to his astonishment saw a female of interesting appearance drop the oars and spring to land. She stated that she had sailed from Bristol, under the care of some missionary ladies, in a vessel called the Robert and Anne, Captain Robinson, destined for Philadelphia; that the vessel being driven out of its course by a tempest, which continued for several successive days, the crew at length perceived land, which the captain recognized to be St. Helena; that she immediately conceived an ardent desire of seeing the man with whose future fortunes she was persuaded her own were mysteriously connected; and her breast swelled with the prospect of contemplating face to face an impostor not equalled on earth since the days of Mohammed; but a change of wind to the S.S.E. nearly overset her hopes. Finding the captain resolved to proceed according to his original destination, she watched her opportunity, and springing with a large clasp-knife into a small boat which was slung at the stern, she cut the ropes, dropped safely into the ocean, and rowed away. The wind was too strong from the land to allow of the vessel being brought about to thwart her object. Sir Hudson introduced her to Bonaparte under the name of Caraboo! She described herself as Princess of Javasu, and related a tale of extraordinary interest, which seemed in a high degree to delight the captive chief. He embraced her with every demonstration of enthusiastic rapture, and besought Sir Hudson that she might be allowed an apartment in his house, declaring that she alone was an adequate solace in his captivity.

"Sir Hudson subjoins: 'The familiar acquaintance with the Malay tongue possessed by this most extraordinary personage (and there are many on the island who understand that language), together with the knowledge she displays of the Indian and Chinese politics, and the eagerness with which she speaks of these subjects, appear to convince every one that she is no impostor. Her manner is noble and fascinating in a wonderful degree.'

"A private letter adds the following testimony to the above statement: 'Since the arrival of this lady, the manners, and I may say the countenance and figure of Bonaparte, appear to be wholly altered. From being reserved and dejected, he has become gay and communicative. No more complaints are heard about inconveniences at Longwood. He has intimated to Sir Hudson his determination to apply to the Popo for a dispensation to dissolve his marriage with Maria Louisa, and to sanction his indissoluble union with the enchanting Caraboo.'"

However, corroboration of this strange story is wanting.—*Every Saturday.*

A Funny Dog Story.—When the war in Italy commenced, the Zouaves embarked for Genoa; but as they were going on board the ship, they saw a formal order forbidding the entrance of all dogs upon the vessel. As they were very much attached to their dogs, they were stricken with grief. It was not easy to deceive the sharp lookout kept by the intendent, for every soldier advanced along the narrow gangway, one by one, as their names were called. Necessity is the mother of invention. The drummers unscrewed their drums and the best dogs of the regiment were concealed in the drums which were screwed up again. When regiments embark no music is played, but on this occasion the Colonel determined there should be music. He ordered the trumpets and drums to take the head of the column, and to play a lively tune. The face of the drummers—every one of whom had a dog in his drum—may be conceived! The trumpets sounded; the drums were all silent. The Colonel got angry and bawled to know why the drums did not beat. There was but one thing to do and that was to beat. The moment the drums began to beat innumerable dogs began to howl and to bay, to the astonishment of everybody but the Zouaves. Everybody looked right, left, backward, forward—no sign of a dog anywhere; and yet, the more the drummers beat, the more the dogs howled. At last a spaniel fell out of a drum, rolled over and over on the ground, got up and took to his heels howling louder than ever. Roars of laughter greeted this explanation of the mysterious howls. The intendents ordered the drummers to advance on board, one by one, and to roll the drum as he came. If a barking was heard, the drum was unscrewed, and the dog put ashore. Only one dog got on board; this was Toutou, who kept quiet through all the rolling. It need not be said the Third Zouaves adore Toutou. He made his entree into Paris, at their head, a few days since.—*Paris Letter.*

The Talk of Men and Women.—Some Frenchman of a statistical turn of mind, who evidently has but little to do, publishes in a Havre paper some curious statistics of the average talk of men and women. He has discovered that an ordinary middle-aged man spends three hours per day in conversation, calculating at the rate of one hundred words per minute, or twenty-nine octavo pages per hour, which would amount to six hundred pages per week, or fifty-two big volumes per year. Having ascertained these facts as regards the masculine portion of the human race, the statistician applied his best energies to ascertain the amount of words uttered by an ordinary and middle-aged female per minute, and the amount of time spent on the average by that sex in general conversation. After the most patient investigation and abstruse calculation, this able arithmetician was compelled to give up the question and confess the magnitude of the figures produced even at the outset of the inquiry baffled all human calculation.

A Sharp Trick.—Under the heading of "A Sharp Trick," the London correspondent of the *Manchester City News* tells the following story. Certain it is that none of the other London morning papers noticed the suicide of Col. Hobbs until four-and-twenty hours after its details had appeared in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph:*

"The unhappy suicide of Col. Hobbs gave rise to an incident which I will mention, although in doing so I may be open to the charge of 'telling tales out of school.' The vessel that brought home Mrs. Hobbs and her children, brought also some legal gentlemen who had been concerned with the commission, and the newspaper correspondent who, in the columns of a London daily, exalted the planters, tried to excuse the murders committed by English soldiers and sailors, vilified the blacks simply because they were black, and apologized for—nay, advocated—the flogging of women. When the vessel arrived at Southampton this gentleman proposed to suppress the news of Col. Hobbs's suicide until the following day. He touchingly represented that it would be very painful to Mrs. Hobbs to see the railway stations placarded with staring headlines of her husband's death, and equally painful for the children, who as yet knew only that their father was dead, to learn so roughly how that death had occurred. The telegraphic agent and all concerned willingly complied with this humane suggestion, and the item that would have been so interesting to every metropolitan and provincial paper was omitted in the telegraphic summary. The humane gentleman meanwhile sent a private message to his own paper, which next morning made the most of its exclusive intelligence."

Victor Hugo.—Among living writers there is no one about whom more is written than Victor Hugo. The English and French papers abound with paragraphs concerning him, his whereabouts, his doings, and, above all, of the enormous sale of his works. There may be some exaggeration in these statements, but there is also a substratum of truth. We are told in regard to his last work, "The Toilers of the Sea," that he was offered one hundred thousand dollars for it as a *feuilleton* in *Le Soleil*, a French two penny journal with a large circulation, and that he declined the offer, not because he was averse to taking the money, but because he was certain that his novel would not appear to advantage in that form. This report was contradicted, with the information that the sum named was five times larger than the one really offered.

The facts appear to have been these: He was offered twenty thousand dollars for "The Toilers of the Sea," by the proprietors of *L'Evenement*, and by those of *Le Soleil* such a share in the supposed profits of the paper, should it publish the novel, as would amount to one hundred thousand dollars at least. Hugo declined both offers, but the publisher, after the book came out, sold it to both journals, *Le Soleil* purchasing it for its *feuilleton*, and *L'Evenement* purchasing the three-volume library edition as a gift book to its subscribers. This last proceeding irritated the proprietor of *Le Soleil*, who immediately made arrangements with the publisher of the illustrated edition of "Les Miserables" to furnish each of his three months' subscribers with a copy.

Between the squabbles of *Le Soleil* and *L' Evenement* Victor Hugo is in a fair way of making a good deal of money, which will probably be welcome, if the report be true that he recently lost twenty-five thousand dollars by the failure of an English banking house.

## HUNGARIAN EPITAPH.

I had to bury the partner of my life
My own Catherine Bay,
on 28th July,
In the 65th year of her age, and 44th of our very,
very happy union.
Four daughters, two sons and grandchildren are
weeping with me over this ruin of my house.
But we must be silent, because it was
The Will of God.
Sigismund Bernath.
Jarnocz, March 2, 1866.

A young colored woman graduated at the late Commencement of the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, in this State, and won the third prize.


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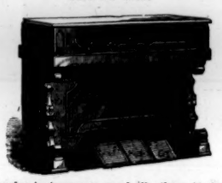


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